GET IT —
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 168 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
17th Sept	PLASSY	7,846
24th "	NALDERA	15,825
1st October	*SOUDAN	6,696
8th "	MOREA	10.890
15th "	EGYPT*	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	*ALWA	10.941
5th November	DELTA	8.097
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,450
19th "	D. VANNA	8 092
26th "	NARKUNDA	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,846

* NALDERA
* MALWA
* NARKUNDA
* MANTUA
* Through steamers from Australia

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
18th September	DUNERA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

about 14th November	MANDALA	8,246

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
22nd Sept.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo, freemantale Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October	MANTUA	
18th November	NALDERA	
29th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
First Saloon single ticket ..... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.
A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
18th Sept.	VERELA	Bearch direct
12th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Port
12th "	FULTALA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
16th "	LHASA	Karachi direct
21st "	KAROA	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1869.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
"Saigon Maru"	M. Sato	8th Sept.	20th Sept.
"Ganges Maru"	R. Yamanoi	24th Sept	6th Octr.
"Peking Maru"	K. Yamaguchi	7th Octr.	19th Octr.
"Alps Maru"	K. Egawa.	15th Octr.	27th Octr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5070	30th "	17th Sept
Tamba Maru	D. Asahiwa	5818	25th "	13th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	9th Oct.	19 "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320
DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,38,73,83
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,31,11,46
BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00 000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Bagudad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,291 15 2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
B. R. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
120, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt., Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co., (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of Indit Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief of Agents
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & Co.,
Street Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS ... — Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
HEAD OFFICE. National Indian MARTIN & CO.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. LIFE ISSURANCE CO LTD. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
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Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
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INSURANCE.

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WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

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Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Strants Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
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Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazaar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

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WANTED—AGENTS for to sell the products of the Venus Chemical & Drugs Manufacturing Company, Kapadwanj Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 plus commission. Apply to the MANAGER.
A C 10701

WANTED.—TYPIST to take up Job work during bisure hours. Apply Box No. 7204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1348

WANTED.—Immediately matric or undergraduate TEACHER. Apply personally Secretary, Tilak Vidyalaya Vila Parla.
A R1346

WANTED—A smart TYPIST with knowledge of Sohrthand preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary to Box No. 7201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1343

WANTED—A Gujarati MATRICULATE as a tutor to a boy. Apply stating age and salary expected with free quarters to THACKER, Barrister, Raipur, C. P.
A C10825

WANTED.—Two CLERKS, good handwriting essential. Knowledge of Share Department work desirable. Apply personally to PANDIT KAZI & CO., The Western India Tanneries Ltd., Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R10835

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C10264

WANTED.—Good machinist accustomed to Fancy Leather manufactured goods must be neat. Good Pay to good worker. Apply Box No. 7195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1332

WANTED.—Influential BROKERS and AGENTS for a very large Paint, Varnish, Oil and Marine Stores Business. Apply Box No. 7189, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1315

WANTED a Head Clerk, experienced in P. W. D. accounts and correspondence on Rs. 50 per month. Knowledge in works on P. W. D. Store will be a recommendation. Retired P. W. D. hand of a similar capacity will be preferred. Apply stating age and with copies of testimonials to the STATE ENGINEER, Datia State, Datia

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for Piles driving and construction of Reservoir and Salt Works at Velan in Kathiawar. Apply with testimonials stating salary required, to the GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10785

WANTED.—An energetic and expert WEAVING MASTER of long experience for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Ahmedabad. Must have previous experience of Indian mills. Apply with testimonials to RUNCHHODLAL CHHOTALAL and Co., Shahpur, Ahmedabad with the salary expected.
A C10771

APPLICATIONS are invited for one appointment of DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE in the Bombay Provincial Police Service. (2) Forms of applications can be had from the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Poona. Applications must reach the Inspector-General of Police, not later than 20th October, 1921. (3) For Rules concerning selection of candidates see pages 1771-72 of "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 21st July, 1921. (4) The pay on appointment will be Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 700.
A C10834

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Newly pucca built big GODOWNS at Homjee Hall, Masagon Road. Apply owner there.
D R1361

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Commodious GROUND FLOOR, six rooms, beautiful location, immediate entry at Andheri. Apply Box No. 7200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1341

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
S CR1239

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE in good condition with accessories. Apply Box No. 7196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1333

FOR SALE.—A well going CHEMIST SHOP, Central Position is to be DISPOSED OF on account of the Owner's continued illness. Please, apply Box No. 7184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1308

FOR SALE.—A most lucrative SHOP in a busy locality. Net income over Rs. 500 monthly with prospects of further increase. Owner leaving Bombay no further investments needed. Apply Box No. 7199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1337

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE IN SIMLA—With several lovely building sites. Always rented and furnished. Locality sunney. Numerous fruit trees on the site. Also flower and vegetable gardens with lawns attached. For particulars apply to Messrs. RAM LABHAYA & CO., Contractors and Agents, Circular Road, LAHORE.
G C10802

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED.—Second-hand Serviceable BOILERS and STEAM ENGINES or OIL ENGINE about 150 B. H. P. Write with particulars and prices to Box No. 7203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 10844

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FREESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
S C10677

LOST SHARES

A Temporary Share Transfer receipt No. 270 dated 21st May 1921, for Share No. 5728 of the KHATAU MAKANJI SPG., & WG., CO., Ltd., standing in my name is lost or misplaced. If found please return to the under signed at the following address. Shah Acharatlal Motilal Chhpapole, Ahmedabad.
R1345

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST PARTNER with about Rs. 5,000 to take charge of the Bombay Office of an established firm. Apply Box No. 7197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1335

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO, Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re 1 each.
S C10722

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1921—This tournament will begin in Poona under the auspices of the Jolly Club from the 17th October, 1921. Five prizes of Rs. 300, 200, 150, 100 and 50 will be awarded in cash. Besides a championship prize of Rs. 200 will be paid to the winner of a match of 11 games to be played between the two highest scorers. The entrance fee will be Rs. 15 and must reach the Honorary Secretary on or before 5th October. Copies of Prospectus and rules or other particulars can be had from Professor V. D. Alurkar, M.A., Honorary Secretary, 602, Shanwar, Poona City.
S R1328

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS.—Are invited for the construction of a small summer house, coronation gate, and other works costing about one lac of rupees in Dharampur State, (Surat District) at 2 p.m., on 5th October 1921. The plans specifications etc., can be seen in the Engineer's Office at Dharampur.
14th September, 1921.

D. V. SARAIYA.
Ag. Dewan.
Dharampur State.
TA C10843

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS desirous of giving evidence before the Compulsory Education Committee are requested to apply to the SECRETARY at once, stating their full name, address, and profession.

P. LORY.
Secretary, Compulsory Education Committee.
Address:—
Post Box No. 52, Poona.
C10833

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE

SEALED OFFERS will be received up to 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAM LAUNCHES "ROBIN" and "WREN" with all Stores and Fittings that are on board of them on that date.

2. The Particulars of the Launches are as follows:—

Year Built	Dimension Length Ft. Ins.	Breadth Ft. Ins.	Gross Tonnage
"ROBIN" Hull, Bombay Dockyard .. 1897 Engines, England 1885	54—10	x 12—2½	19 8
"WREN" Hull in England 1890 Boiler in England 1880 Engines Bombay Dockyard .. 1897	42—0	x 9—7	11 1

3. Purchaser must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase a this own expense and risk.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a remittance for 10 per cent of the tender amount failing which the tenders will not be considered. The balance of purchase money must be paid by the successful tenderers within 14 days from the date of acceptance of tender and before vessels are removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessels not removed within the time specified, the deposit of 10 per cent will be liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the launches will be resold.

6. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Commander of the Yard and further particulars may be obtained from him.

7. The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

EDWARD READLAM,
Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921.
TA C10659

THE STANDARD MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate Rs. 130 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 32/8 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1921, payable at the Registered Office of the Company's York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st September to WEDNESDAY the 14th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
By their Constituted Attorneys
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921.
C10631

THE DAVID MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 85 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholde to his address last standing in the Register

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the September to WEDNESDAY the 14th September 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921. C10632

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of administration of the Property and credits of Lawji Trimbak Building contractor of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Tribhovandas Lawji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitan residing at Thakordwar outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of August 1921.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C10642

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 7th September to the 20th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
Bombay, 14th September, 1921.
C10836

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 22 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 16th inst. at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of the Marwadi Timber Trading Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Vully Mahomed Joosub Guljar:—

About 22 tons Moulmein Selected Teak Squares.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BUNDLES GALVANITED PIPES.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madon and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Vahed Kamarally.

25 Bundles 300 pcs. Galvanised pipes size ½ in. length 5936 feet 10 inches.
22 Bundles 154 pcs. Galvanised pipes size ¾ inch length 3069 feet 8 inches.
25 Bundles 125 pcs. Galvanised pipes size 1 inch length 25090 feet 8 inches.
P. S.—The above goods are lying in the warehouse and can be seen there.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE THEATRICAL, DRESSES ORNAMENTS FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC., TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP AT BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2333 of 1921 (Dullabhji vs. Nagji.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th inst. sell by Public auction at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) on the shop at Bhuleshwar opposite the Punch Mookhi temple, the following:—

All the Theatrical goods of the shop together with its furniture, safe etc.

The theatrical goods consists of rich valuable velvet and gold and silver embroidered dresses rich sceneries, purdas false ornaments such as pearls, rubies, diamonds and emeralds, laces, stockings, slippers, boots, pugrees, whigs, kindergarten outfits also show cases, cupboards, mirrors, chains, clocks, safes, tables, carpets etc. etc.

The above will be sold in one lot only.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th September, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF TOOTH BRUSHES.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1921, the following:—

A large quantity of Tooth Brushes of various.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within seven days and goods removed from Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, within fourteen days from the day of sale.

Auction will commence at 3 p.m. punctually (S. T.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 631.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala, Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February 1921, in Suit No. 3096 of 1921, Goostad Khodabad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Kala Chawki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabout, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. New Nos. Old Survey No. New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F Nos. 1071, 10, 10A and 10B, Street Nos. 31, 31 and 31 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office, 48 Medows Street, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

CHARITY SHOW
IN AID OF
KHULNA RELIEF FUND
AT
VENUS CINEMA
NEAR VICTORIA GARDENS, PAREL,
Opposite Goods Shed, Chinchpogli.
on
FRIDAY the 16th September at 6-45 p. m.

The public are cordially invited to muster Strong to make the Show a Success so that the proprietor can hand over a handsome bag to

DR, SIR P. C. RAY.

in aid of the distressed people of the District of Khulna., Bengal.

LAST DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present

The First Star Picture of their "Biggest Seven," Cecil B. DeMille's Production

'Why Change Your Wife?'

(7 Reels-7000 feet)

Featuring the pre-eminently popular Stars,
GLORIA SWANSON, THOMAS MEIGHAN AND BEBE DANIELS

See these two beautiful women—culture, manners, breeding, flung in an instant to the winds—fighting like maddened tigresses—in his room—for the man they loved.

A butterily woman's toast to the husband of a too wifely wife. Until at last he "dared." But the wife was still young and—see the result in.

'Why Change Your Wife?'

A Paramount Artcraft Picture

HERE'S THE MAN'S SIDE OF MODERN MARRIAGE!
IT PUTS YOU THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS—
WHY DON'T WIVES REMAIN THEIR HUSBAND'S SWEETHEARTS?

Four shows to-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

Complimentary Passes are NOT allowed during this week and the following 6 weeks.

Take Note-To-morrow commences
THE SECOND PICTURE OF OUR
"Biggest Seven" Series
A Charming Love-Story
"NURSE MARJORIE"
(6 Reels-6000 feet)
with the pretty, vivaciour and irrepressible Miss
MARY MILES MINTER
in the titular role.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"

The greatest Stunt Marvel in the world! A man's fight against great odds for the love a girl and the protection of her fortune!

ASTOUNDING THRILLS! AMAZING STUNTS

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

RUNNING WILD
BOLLAND COMIC

TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
SHREE KRISHNA MAYA

A new Kohinoor Mythological Drama.

A powerful masterpiece showing the various phases of Maya, how it sways the universe and grips sages and saints in her power. Sudama's experience of his new married life just in a twinkling of eye. The manners and customs of aboriginal tribes; their ways and days are filmed from life.

Shows at. 5-15, 7, 8-15, and 10-30.
Extra show 3-30 on Public Holidays
Prices as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
Bandman Comedy Company
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
The Powerful Play
"THE CHINESE PUZZLE"
By MARION BOWER & LEON M. LION
From the New Theatre, London.

"The Sweeter the Perfume, the Uglier the Flies Round the Bottle."

"A man knows—but a woman knows better."

"Once the fire is lighted can you command what it will burn and what it will leave untouched?"

"To meet in a crowd is to do your business in secret."

"When a man is mad of a fever, run for a doctor—when a man is mad of a woman, wait!—Only she herself can cure him."

A FEW OF THE CLEVER THINGS IN
"THE CHINESE PUZZLE"
PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

FOR THE LAST TIME!
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p m, only
AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

Fun Fast and Furious: Unviralled and Undiluted.

THE EMPIRE

To-Night! To-Night!
Friday 16th September at 6-30 p. m. only.
"DADDY LONGLEGS"
A Mary Pickford Classic Will rock you with Laughter.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To night at 9-30 p. m.
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
To night at 9-30 p. m.
THE FINALS
THE FINALS
NEXT THURSDAY & FRIDAY.
September 15th and 16th at 9-30 p. m.
AUXILIARY FORCE
ALL-INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT
RATTLING GOOD CONTESTS IN ALL THE FAVOURITE WEIGHTS BY BOXERS FROM ALL OVER INDIA

Referee ..Lt.-Col. Lavie, D. S. O.
Judges. ..Lt. Clarke, G. I. P., Bn.
Lt. Foster, B. L. H.
Medical Officer..Col. Mawhiney C. B.
Timekeeper R,
C. Farrant..M. C, Sergt. Major, Latamore

Popular Prices: Popular Prices:
Stalls Rs. 6-5. Dress Circle Rs. 5-4-3.
Gallery Rs. 2 & 1
Soldiers & Sailors in uniform Half price to Rs 4-3-2. seats.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A Parsi Photoplay on the Bombay Screen.
"AFLATOON"
By Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzban, M. A., The Editor of "Jame-Jamshed."
It is a side-splitting Comedy, entitled
"TEHMURAS AND TEMULJEE"

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY!
AN INDIAN MASTERPIECE FILM FOR THE "GLOBE" PATRONS!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To-night another Indian Mythological Drama produced by the Bharat Film Manufacturing Co

"URVASHI"
OR
"THE NYMPH CELESTIAL."
(5 parts — 5,000 feet).

The Programme includes Further 2 Episodes (Episodes 6 and 7) of the powerful Detective Serial.

"THE CARTER CASE"
Featuring Herbert Rawlinson and Craig Kennedy.

Four Shows To-day at 5; 7; 9 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

Starting To-morrow. Another Startling Indian Picture of Ancient Hindu Mythology
"Bhasmasoor Mohini"
In addition to the American Serial now running.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING—1ST DAY.

HANDICAP.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

(Saturday, Sept. 17.)

The following are the handicaps in the Poona races for the 2nd meeting, first day, Saturday the 17th September.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1" 1f" miles.

Not Much 9-6, Paignant 9-4, Royal Charter 8-13, Alell 8-11, First Flier 8-11, Simons Choice 8-9, Unital 8-9, Mordannis 8-8, Bruce Lodge 8-6, Brendan 8-6, Carwornndum 8-5, Comparison 8-3, Montetith 8-0, Good Health 7-13, Double or Kuits 7-11, Charles Smile 1,11, Violinist 7-10, Cully 7-9, Owen Roe 7-9, Bridgend 7-7, Dromio 7-5.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lord Setay 9-12, Margaret Joyce 8-8, Caraway 8-7, Liberty 9-8, Belvedere 9-4, Arelight 9-4, Divide 9-3, Freework 9-3, Paragna 9-3, Quite Dark 9-0, Crushed Glass 9-0, Viola 8-10, Pine Park 8-11, Little Cell 8-11, Peeparo 9-9, Cheechako 8-9, Dayspring 8-9, Mimi 8-5, Fireclarence 8-5, Fussy 8-4, Murmansk 8-3, Little Trout 8-2, Belle Syme 8-2, Piccolo 8-1, Eager To 8-1, Cerago 8-0, Double Win 8-0 Treasury 8-0, Dialect 7-12, Lady Cleopatra 7-12, Dori 7-12, Sperna 7-5, Barbary 7-9.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Dartmoor 9-9, Anaina 9-5, Mandil 9-4, Union Jack 8-13, Tipperary 8-13, Kayid 8-11, Cassatria 8-9, Dilawar 8-9, Durban 8-7, Ferry Boat 8-5, Karikara 8-4, Winning Post 8-2, Pontcullis 8-0, Tyrant 7-9, Nevermind 7-13, Hakara 7-12, Tyrant 7-9, Nevermind 7-8, Kusra 7-7, Desert Flower 7-6, Huntsman 7-6, Kitchener 7-5, Khudoor 7-5, Brindisi 7-4, Venshan 7-2, Dominero 7-0, Peshwa 6-12.

THE ELGIN PLATES. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Much Married 9-12, Archer 9-12, Cracknal 9-6, Mulmount 9-6, Pine Tree 9-2, Balira 9-0, Gold Reef 8-13, Elderdown 8-13, Japonette 8-12, Wild Woman 8-9, Glassrock 8-9, Claimea 8-3, Japenet Pine 8-6, Kinta 8-4, Box Ottricks 8-1, Touraing 8-0, Birthday Clothes 7-12, Kidcloon 7-12, Kaloorlah 7-10, Farrard Away 7-10, Magical Mike 7-8, Isbury Rose 7-6, White Simon 7-5, Elphene 7-4, Hebernia 7-4.

THE ELGIN PLATE Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mametz 9-12, Larry Quin 9-8, Black Water 9-8, White Neeli 9-4, Festivity 9-0, Penny Pie 9-0, Ludow 8-13, Black Peter 8-13, Walhachin 8-11, Heirat Law 8-9, Anarterly 8-8, Storthing Sandra 8-6, Belstead 8-5, Garrello 8-1, The Lark 7-12, Limehouse Lights 7-12, Another Night 7-11, Kings Own 7-10, Undies 7-9, Lord Jim 7-8, Troop Leader 7-7 Charles Williams 7-4, Sage 7-3, Substance 7-0, Mossley 9-12, Raciprocity 9-8, Royal Jewel 9-6, Cahir Lass 9-4, Like Magic 9-0, Nerissa 8-13, Ensay 8-13, Princess Ila 8-12, Beggar Prince 8-10, Fashion Plate 8-10, Oregon Pine 8-8, Pine Box 8-7, Gentle Saxon 8-5, Lady Ard 8-4, Roi Grison 8-3, Reconquista 8-0, Ecclestor 7-12, Homonds Pride 7-11, Old Sport 7-10, My Potsey 7-9, Mim 7-8, Cherry Girl 7-7, Warburton 7-4, Miss Glad Eyes 7-2, Fasty 7-0.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distnce 6 furlongs.

Maiden Palm 9-12, Discarded 9-7, Sugar Cane 9-8, Maple 9-4, Tipster 8-10, Douglas Priam 8-8, Shirtaj 8-8, Manatain Apple 8-5, Better Luck 8-3, Black Stone 8-2, Come On 8-1, Black Friar 8-0, Cnidos 8-0, Cobble 7-12, Corundum 7-11, Amphitryon 7-10, Deligate 7-10, Victri 7-9, Mer Leaf 7-9, Aweet Apple 7-8, Toddy 7-0, Courtier 6-12.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nizam Ul Mulk 9-2, Karikata 9-2, Waterloo 9-0, Fontenllis 8-13, Dowlet 8-12, Chieftain 8-9, Nevermind 8-9, Ballon 8-7, Bismark 8-7, Durbar 8-6, Bhookhri 8-6, Khaboor 8-5, Investor 8-5, Tit Bits 8-4, Arirl 8-1, Huntsman 8-1, Tiger, 8-0, Yadghar 8-0, Shums 8-0, Dublin 7-13, Taj 7-13, Anxious 7-13, Honest Beauty 7-13, All Clear 7-12, Triumph 7-11, Beadmaker 7-4, Sammy 7-2, Lamington 7-0.

THE LUDLOW STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Oak Queen 12-7, Lady Bird (2nd) 12-7, Joyous Gard 12-7, Maud Allan 12-7, Trunthees 12-4, Isleo Osky 12-4, What Next 12-4, Dark Legend (2nd) 11-6 Count Hannibal 11-5, Darsii (2nd) 11-5, Centre 11-0, Flying Fox 10-7, Elham Valley 10-5, Snowflake 10-4, Michean 10-4, Baldonnell 9-7.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA BEAT MADRAS (11 3 0.)

The second semi-final match of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Challenge Cup Tournament was played yesterday on the Oval when the Calcutta Football Club met the Madras Gymkhana Club.

The weather turned wet, but in spite of this there was the usual large gathering present. In consequence of the wet weather the ground was on the heavy side and thus the game could not be opened out sufficiently. Both sides attempted passing movements but these tactics did not pay owing to the slippery state of the ball.

The game thus resulted itself into battle between the forwards, and a right royal battle ensured. Calcutta, who had the advantage in weight, practically during the first half, and it was in this period that they made themselves secure of victory. In the second half, however, Madras showed improved form and had as much if not more, of the play as Calcutta.

The latter are now in the final, where they meet Northern India on Saturday.

THE PLAY.

Soon after play was set going MacRay tried to get in on his own, but was brought down nicely by Kyle. Madras then attacked but Hartas chased and set the Calcutta forwards going.

They kept up a hot pressure on the Madras goal which was in danger for some time. A free pick to the defenders came as a short respite to them, but Calcutta soon returned to the charge and after many efforts to cross the Madras line they succeeded, Eden touching down on the right, Cumberbatch failed to convert. Calcutta continued to have the best of the play, and being awarded a free kick Cumberbatch placed a goal. Madras then got a move on but could not make an impression on the Calcutta defence. Eventually. Gibbons broke away with the ball at his feet and transferred play once more to the other side, where it remained till the interval, before which a passing movement by Calcutta ended in Gibbons touching down on the extreme left. Hunt took the pick and converted from a very difficult angle amidst applause. The score at this stage was:—

Calcutta—11 points (1 goal, 1 penalty goal, 1 try).

Madras—nil.

The play in the second half was more or less confined to Midfield. Both sets of forwards were playing at the top of their form, and thus neither side could have much of an advantage. Madras, however 'invaded their opponents' territory oftener than Calcutta did, but the latter's defence stood the onslaught and repeatedly checked dangerous movements. The Calcutta eight were by no means idle during this period, but their attacks proved of no avail. Towards the end Madras made determined efforts to score but only Succeeded in the last minute, Bambrigde being responsible for the try. Kyle failed with the pick at goal. Calcutta thus won, the final score being:—

Calcutta—11 points (1 goal, 1 penalty goal, 1 try.)

Madras—3 points (1 try.)

The teams:—

Calcutta:—Back—W. H. Hartas: Three quarters—B. O. C. Johnson, E. M. Cleghorn, H. G. Mackay and H. V. Bell; Halves—I. E. Watson and E. E. Goward; Forwards—G. I. Maitland Heriot, J. R. Edon, R. T. Hunt, E. L. Thompson, H. D. Cumberbatch, G. Gibbons, Lieut. H. Maclean and W. P. Blakesley.

Madras:—Back—J. C. Kyle: Three-quarters—M. P. Barrow, G. R. Peachy, G. Wilkinson and D. G. Roy; Halves—G. C. Mann and H. M. Jones; Forwards—G. A. Bambridge F. A. J. Richardson, Ian Cummings, I. W. Cruickshank, B. W. Whitelaw, R. B. Carrick, E. McIver and C. R. Garland.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

I. A. F. TOURNAMENT.

MORE EXCELLENT FIGHTING.

There was a better attendance last night at the Empire Theatre than there had been for the preliminaries, and once more a really good programme of sport was gone through. As to to-night's finals, one feels justified in anticipating seeing boxing such as has not been afforded for many years. Quitters do not figure and the form is good. though it is surprising how many lose the power of their punches by not closing the glove properly.

From all points of view, the arrangements are capital, and whereas Colonel Lavie as referee gives the boxers every chance without being over-lenient the decisions shewed a proper understanding by himself and the judges.

Opening with the Bantams, Chaves made good use of his reach against Coveney, whose rights, on which he almost solely depended, were too obvious. Wilmer and Carey put up a better fight. the latter a surprisingly good one against such a hard-hitting opponent and lost narrowly. Carey did the pressing but found it none too easy to find his man, who also possessed a quick right follow. Lenon appears to hit hard, but an open glove spoils the power and he won on points after two warnings to "fight up." Sullivan gave away a good deal of weight to Merchant, but hit hard with both mits and ought to have had his man out in the first. Merchant made a game try in the third but was too far behind on points.

In the Lights, Maxwell was too clever for Hassett, who, however. made a very game fight of it and frequently forced the other to cover. Maxwell has a clever and effective way of lashing out from a smother, did the pressing and drew claret from some hard lefts. Though the smaller, Gidney hit too hard for O'Neill in a merry, wild mill. The second was amusing, O'Neill peppering away when Gidney was down. He later twice appeared to give in before he actually did so. There was less of the hurricane in the next, when Ford's left won him the contest, Skill's fancy work doing but little good.

The only fight in the Middles came after the interval, when Williams and Blake put up some strenuous work. In reach the latter had the advantage but the strength went the other day. Blake started well, but his rights. especially the upper-cuts were very wide and Williams got to work with a quick and heavy left, which scored him the necessary points.

Another very hard-hitting item was the Welters between Wills and Allwright. The latter met someone now willing to swop punches, and Wills was the quicker. He has a fine left, but it is a pity he slaps rather than punches with his right.

In the Army Lights, Matken was scoring over Millinchip when he suddenly retired in the third—probably not quite fit enough. The winner though punched persistently followed up. Blake and Swinerton gave a capital exhibition of clean and clever work, the former in particular dodging prettily. Swinerton used well a slightly longer reach. but could not connect with his right. It was about even till the last round, the latter part of which saw Blake rush and put his man through the ropes. Though lucky to get an extra round the night before, Blake's smart head work got him there this time right enough.

Three Boy Scouts' contest ended the sport, Allison, being too strong for Jamison, whom he knocked ont. Cotton was also at a big disadvantage but is a very plucky lad.

Results were:—

A. F. I. Bantam weight 8 stone 6 lbs.—Coveney 8st. 1 lb. ETOINETAOINSHRDU Pte. W. Chaves (Bombay Bn.) 7 st. 11 lbs. beat Pte. Coveney (1st Bn., G. I. P.), 8 st. 1 lb.; Pte. Willmer (1st Gn., G. I. P.), 8 st. 5 lbs., lost to Pte. Carey (Bombay Bn.), 8 st. 2 lbs.; Pte. Young (Bombay Bn.), 8 st. 2 lbs. lost to Pte. Lenon (2nd B. B. & C. I.), 8 st. 6 lbs.; Pte. Merchant (Poona Rifles), 8 st. 6 lbs. to Pte. Sullivan (1st Bn., G. I. P.), 7 st. 12 lbs.

A. F. I. Light-weight, 9 stone 9 lbs.—Pte. H. Hassett (1st G. I. P.), 8 st. 13 lbs. beat to G. R. Maxwell (2nd B. B. & C.I.), 9 st. 2 lbs.; Pte. S. Gidney (Bombay Bn.), 8 st. 13 lbs. beat Pte. O'Neill (1st B. B. C. I.), 9 st. 7 lbs.; Gunner Ford (R. F. A., A. F. I.), 9 st. 8 lbs. beat Pte. Skill (1st B. B. & C. I.), 9 st. 3 lbs.

A. F. I. Welter-weights, 10 st. 7 lbs.—Pte. W. Chaves (Bombay Bn.) 7 st. 11 lbs. vs. Pte. Smith (1st Bn., G. I. P.) 10 st. 3 lbs. Latter W. O.

Regulary Army Middle weights 11 st. 6 lbs.—Pte. Williams (1st Worcestershire Regt.), 10 st. 10 lbs. beat Trooper Blake (7th Hussars) 11 st.; Sergt. Carmichal Attached Section (Bye) 11 st. 1 lbs.

Regular Army Welter-weight 10 stone 7 lb.—Pte. Wills 1 st. 2 lbs. (1st Worcester Regt.), 10 st. 2 lbs. beat Cpl. Allwright, 9 st. 10 lbs. (Attached Section).

Byes.—Pte. Swinney, 10 st. 3 lbs.; Pte. Lockley, 9 st. 13 lbs.; Lc. Chamberlain 9 st. 12 lbs. 1st Worcester Regt.

Regular Army Light-weights 9 st. 9 lbs.—Wr. Matzen (108 Bt., R. F. A.), 9 st. 8 lbs. lost to Pte. Millinchip (1st Worcester Regt.) 9 st. 2 lbs.; Smith Blake (7th Hussars) 9 st. 6 lbs. beat Sergt. Swinerton (1st Worcester Regt.), 8 st. 11 lbs.

Boy Scouts.—Allison beat Jameson; Perry beat Manning; Cotton lost to Newlands, W.

The officials were:—Referee—Lt.-Col. Lavie, D.S.O.: Judges:—Lieut. Clarke, G. I. P. Bn., and Lieut. Foster, B. L. H., Time-keeper:—Mr. R. C. Farrant; M. C. Sergt.-Major Latamore; Medical Officer:—Col. Macwhinney, C.B.

MLLE LENGLON CANCELS TENNIS ENGAGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 15

New York.—M'lle Lenglon has cancelled all her lawn tennis engagements owing to ill-health. The doctors say that she will be unable to play for three months. She is sailing for France and will probably leave on the 17th instant.

ONE NON-CO-OPERATOR GAGGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 14.

This evening the District Megistrate, Delhi, served on Mr. Shankerlal, a Non-co-operator, orders under section 144 Cr. P.C., prohibiting him from delivering any public speeches or attending any public meeting for a period of two months. Mr. Shankerlal is understood to have replied saying that he could not give any undertaking to obey this order but since the Congress has not yet decided on civil disobedience, he would obey the order so long as his conscience permits him to do so.

N. C. O. MOVEMENT IN AJMER.

(From a Correspondent)

AJMER, Sept. 14.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held at Madargate, Pt. Shri Singh presiding. It was unanimously resolved to boycott the Prince of Wales's visit.

Moharam and Jhaljulin Ekadeshi passed off peacefully, Hindus and Mohamedans joined in each other's festivals. Picketing is going on of liquor shops of Beawar Swadeshi propaganda is going on throughout Rajputana and Central India. The Provincial Congoing on of liquor shops of Beawar. Swadeshi encouraging persons to open shops of hand-spun cloth.

CALCUTTA SHAR MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

There was not much business reported in coal shares to-day although prices remained fairly steady. A fair number of jute shares changed hands but on the whole this section was easier. In the miscellaneous section Dunbar Cotton showed an improvement in price and a fair number of Kesorams changed hands. British India Corporation, ordinary and deferred, were in request. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhulanbarrarie, 60/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 39, Burra Dhemo 11/2, Gopalchauk 11/8, Kalaphari 26/12, Karanpura Development 68/8, North Laikidih 6/12, Sendra 27/4 s.l., Standard 80.

Jute:—Auckland 220, and 222 s.l., Bally 161, Bonjamin 5/3 disc., Belvedere 360 s.l., Clive 32/12, Empire 53/8, Fort Gloster 760 s.l., Fort William 308, Hooghly 76, Howrah 32 do., prefs. 96/8, Kamarhatty 77, Kanknarah 420/8, Kelvin prefs. 101/2, Kinnison 889/8 and 880 s.l., Do prefs., Northbrook 58/8, and 57/8 s.l. Union 519, Hukumchand 2/10 disc.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 1/8 disc., Agra Units Cotton 8/10, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton 506, British India Corporation 11/14, do prefs. 17/14, Burma Finance and Mining 4/2, Calcutta Oil and Cake 11, Central Provinces Coment 9/4, Dunbar Cotton 525, Indo-Burma tin 5/12, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1,279-8 and (contry) 354, Indian Wood Products 1/12 discount, Indian Iron and Steel 68, Indian Standard Wagon (pref.) 14 discount, Kesoram Cotton 19-4, Madan Theatre 10/4, New Savan Sugar 11, New Pioneer Sugar 10/12, Pioneer Sugar (Old) 10/12, Thomycroft India 6/4.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59 and small lots were done at Rs. 59/4. War Bonds 1925 to 1931 were quoted at Rs. 100/8 per cent.

A Karachi, message of states; Sept. 14. the first match of the Sind Quadrangular Cricket Tournament resulted in a draw between Hindus and Parsis after to-day's play. To-night the Committee will decide which will play in the final. (A. P.)

On Tuesday the Sind Point-to-Point Challenge Cup. over a 3½-mile course was won by an Indian Civil Service which beat the Border Regiment by one point. (A. P.)

The Rev. R.C.B., Irvin, Chaplain of Meerut has been appointed Archdeacon of Lucknow diocese.—(A. P.).

The next session of the Beharse students conference will be held at Hazaribagh where preparations on an extensive scale are proceeding. Mr. Mohamad Ali was requested to preside but he refused. Pandit Malavia has been offered the presidentship. —(A. P.)

CONAM CLEBRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to day's paper, I found that an association called the Malabar Association celebrates "Onam" on Thursday next in the Servants of India Society Hall. Yesterday I saw in your paper that the Kerala residents of Bombay decided at a meeting held for the purpose not to celebrate "Onam" this year. Now, I am in a difficulty because I am a Malayalee and "Onam" is my national festival.

Evidently, what the Malabar Association, to which I shall come again intends to do is against the opinion and wishes and sentiments of 99 per cent of Malayalees of Bombay. Perhaps the members of the imaginatry Malabar Association do not know what has happened in Malabar and what every day happens. I shall tell them something of what I know. Every family in Malabar from the highest to the meanest irrespective of caste is in one way or other afflicted. Many hundreds of families are mourning. Many are the women who have lost their husbands, mothers who have lost their sons and families lost their breadwinners. Princes and peasants, rich and the poor are all suffering. Liberty to go about is put down by the Declaration of Martial Law. People find difficulty to get even the absolute necessaries of life. In short, the whole district is in misery and wretchedness. It is under such a condition that the Malabar Association wants to make *maja*.

Now I will ask the members of that association some questions.

(1) Do they at all belong to the Kerala Country?

(2) Are they human beings having a ray of sympathy?

(3) Are they not ashmed to enjoy when thousands of their caste men arre groaning under suffering?

(4) Have they at least heard of patriotism and decency?

(5) Are they prepared to go down lower than even dumb animals?

(6) Have they not sense enough to understand the ridiculousness in celebrating "Onam"?

Therefore, I ask them to think before they make themselves despicable.

I need not say that no son of Malabar who has heard of patriotism and self-respect will attend the function on Thursday. What the Malayalees ought to do is to collect money in Bombay and send it on to Malabar for the relief of the afflicted. If the Malabar Association has collected some money let it not waste it.

A word about the Malabar Association. Who are the members of this Association? Who is its President, its Secretary? Who are the members of the management? What has it done for the Malayalees? When was it established? Where is it located? Does it really exist anywhere in the world? Let not half a dozen self-elected swollen headed unpatriotic and unsympathetic persons having Malayalam for their mother tongue decive the public with a fictitious existence of an organisation.

Lastly, I appeal to each and every self-respecting Malayalee to whole-heartedly boycott the function in the Servants of India Society. This will be the acid test of sympathy and patriotism.

N. M. MENON.

Simplex Buildings,
Girgaum, Sept. 14.

PEACE WITH TURKEY.

MR. AMEER ALI EXPLAINS.

The Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali writes to "The Times":—

I have no intention to engage in controversies, but your correspondent "X" has so completely misinterpreted, not to say distorted, the meaning of my letter in *The Times* of the 2nd inst. that I am bound to explain my meaning as to the necessity of a peace with Turkey being in accord with the juridical principles of Islamic law. Had he read my letter with attention and understanding he would have perceived that I was referring to the "fealty" of the peoples of the new States to their rulers and to the restoration of the influx of pilgrims into Hejaz, regarding the falling off of which the Colonial Secretary appears to have complained in the House of Commons.

Neither the one nor the other will be stabilized until the authority of the new Kings of Mesopotamia and the Hejaz receives the imprimatur of the Imam, the religious head of the Sunni world. It was in accordance with this rule, in order to legitimize their authority, and make risings against them unlawful, that the Moslem sovereigns of Asia were in the habit of obtaining investitures from the Caliphs ("of the time").

There was no reference in my letter to the internal economy of Turkey; therefore there is no reason for me to discuss it with your anonymous correspondent. Nor is there any warrant for his suggesting that I or the Indian Moslems should "help to bring pressure to bear on the Angora Government." I am not pleading for any Government in Turkey, but for the sufferings of the Turkish people. which can only be relieved by a speedy and a just settlement in Asia Minor. Every British citizen who has any knowledge of the conditions in our Eastern dominions realizes its vital importance to British interests, and that the policing of Asia Minor by the Greeks will be fatal to British prestige and dominancy in Asia.

I venture again to refer to Mr. Churchill's words that peace in Asia hinges on "a satisfactory peace with Turkey"—a peace based on justice and equity, and I would add "good conscience," a phrase familiar to British administrators in the East, were I am sure that those words find a place in the vocabulary of politics.

Yours faithfully,
AMEER ALI.

Engadine, Aug. 19.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE SHOLAPUR BANK CASE.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

KRISHNAJI PARASHRAM PANDIT
vs.
THE KING-EMPEROR.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Lokur, Additional Session Judge of Sholapur. He found the accused guilty under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, for criminal breach of trust and sentenced him to undergo vigorous imprisonment for six months.

The facts are briefly these:—

The Sholapur Bank Limited (now in liquidation) was started in 1903, with its head office at Sholapur and the firm of Messrs. K. B. Kole and Co., was appointed its Agents on a remuneration of 25 per cent. of the net profits. A branch of the Bank was started at Kolhapur in 1903 and an agency of the Bank was employ at Bombay. The accused Krishnaji was employed as a clerk in the Kolhapur Branch, and after some 8 or 9 months he was transferred to the head office where he worked as a managing clerk till the end of November 1912. After the Bank went into liquidation, the Deputy Superintendent of Police was asked to investigate into the affairs. The charge against the accused was that he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 400 respectively entrusted to him by Dharwarkar. Majumdar and Shrinivas Dharwarkar. Majumdar is the Secretary and Proprietor of the Kirloskar Sangit Natak Company. The Natak Company borrowed from the Bank Rs. 1,000 on a joint promissory note. On the 12th July 1912 the khata of this transaction was closed when Rs. 514 were paid by the accused No. 1. On the same day a further sum of Rs. 5,000 was advanced to the Company and a khata was opened in the names of Majumdar Bodas and Rajhanse who were then the partners in the Company. In August Majumdar became the sole proprietor of the Company. In January 1913 he paid into the Bank Rs. 1,000 and 500 respectively in part satisfaction of his Company's debt. The accused was being constantly pressed by Mr. Kole to recover the balance from Majumdar and in April 1913 Majumdar paid him a cheque for Rs. 1,000 and a few days later Rs. 100 in cash for the purpose of being paid into the Bank. The accused dishonestly converted it to his own use. The amount remained unaccounted for khata nearly a year and finally on the 15th of April 1914, about a week before the Bank stopped payment it was adjusted by being credited to Majumdar's khata and debited to the Khata of the accused No. 1.

It was admittedly by the accused that in July 1913 Dharwarkar entrusted him with Rs. 400 for being paid into the Bank in part liquidation of his dues, and that he appropriated the amount to his own use without communicating its receipt to any of the agents of the Bank and taking their permission or consent to such user. His defence was that he was in need of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 and was requesting Dharwarkar to advance him a loan of that amount. Hence Dharwarkar advanced Rs. 400 to him and instucted him to pay the amount into the Bank at his convenience.

The Session Judge refused to believe the defence and observed that he could not for a moment believe a canard like that. It was invented after the case came to trial. The present defence of the accused was not then before the mind of his friend, and now he came to depose in support of it to shield his friends. The probabilities, went strongly against the version of the defence. The accused misused the confidence reposed in him by the Bank. When such a breach of trust was committed in connection with a public institution like the Bank, he thought that the culprit did not deserve to be let off with a light punishment.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence to what the accused had already undergone and further find him Rs. 500.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji and Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Bhadkamker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. C. A. BEVT NOMINATED MEMBER VICE MR. GHOSAL.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Clement Atyerst Bevt, O.B.E., I.C.S., being an official, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

This is the last week of the Bandman Comedy Company at the Excelsior, and I am afraid we shall miss them. Certainly they have given their audiences many changes of programme during their short season, and their performances have been always most enjoyable.

To-night we have another performance of "The Chinese Puzzle," quite a new play as for as Bombay is concerned. Some of the lines are very clever, here for example, "Once a fire is lighted, can you command what it will burn, and what it will leave untouched? "and" when a man is mad with fever run for a doctor,—when a man is mad of a woman, wait!—Only she herself can cure him."

In "The Chinese Puzzle" there is much good for thought. I hope to comment briefly on the play itself to-morrow.

On Saturday the Bandman Company are putting on "The Naughty Wife" as their final show. This will be quite a special evening, I believe.

Next week we have "The Futurists" to amuse us a very clever company of artistes, by no means unknown to Bombay threatre goers. Those who are fond of Vandeville will have plenty in the way of variety to occupy their evenings for the next few weeks.

PICKETS' PLIGHT.

THE GAME OF LICENSEES' ALLIES.

Mr. V. A. Desai of the Vigilance Committee writes under date September 15th as follows:—

To-day at the now famous shop in Gunbow Street a salesman one Jamshedji came out of the shop and began to charge wilfully and in long tones addressed a picket of having wrongfully restrained a Hindu customer. The curious part of it was that the Hindu, who was thus supposed to have been restrained, not only refused to go and have a drink but emphatically repudiated the allegations of the Parsi salesman. I am relating this incident as showing how if instead of this Hindu gentleman, there had been a hireling a false case would have been easily manufactured against the picket, with other hirelings as ready-made witnesses. I may add that a Parsi gentleman, Mr. Nicholson, was a witness to the above affair.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Boxing at the Empire Theatre, 8-30 p.m.
Mr Lohana's lecture on "Industrial Democracy, Sydenham College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building 6 p.m.
Benefit Performance, in aid of the Khulna Relief Fund, at the Venus Cinema, Byculla, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

The s. s. Plassy leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: Second Meeting, First Day, Western India Derby Stakes.

SUNDAY, Sept. 18.

P. and O. mail steamer Kashgar, with the English mails of the 1st expected at 6 a.m.
The mail steamer Kashgar, with the outward mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 80	18 30
Madras Mail	3 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 16
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station Daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshgwar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A debate will be held in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, on Sunday, 18th September 1921 at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. S. Sahabaddin will propose that "Purda is a necessary institution among Moslem communities."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Hakata Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 16th instant.

NOTICES TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The Captain of Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps requests the presence of all the volunteers of all the National Corps at 7-30 a.m., on Sunday the 18th instant at the Esplanade Maidan.

SHIR KUMIR GHOSE LEPER MISSION.

Mr. Piyush KantiGhose and Pandit Friparam of the above mission have removed from their former address and are now staying at Lingaya Savarnts House, Plot No. 22 opposite G. I. P. Railway Station Dadar Bombay.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS I. T. F.

Battalion Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. E. Lavie, D. S. O., Offg. Commandant 1st Bombay University Training Corps (I. T. F.).
Orders for week ending 24th September.

BOMBAY COMPANY (U. T. C.)

Monday Non-Commissioned Officers and Recruits Class at 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday Non-Commissioned Officers and Recruits Class at 5-30 p.m.
Friday Non-Commissioned Officers and Recruits Class at 5-30 p.m.
On the Cross Parade Ground.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY,

The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, celebrates the feast of its August Patroness, as also the Golden Jubilee of its foundation, in the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, on Sunday the 18th instant by Solemn High Mass and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 9 a.m., and Charity Sermon by Rev. A. da Cruz. Exposition, Procession, Te-Deum and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 6 p.m.

Collection will be made for the Building Fund.

The Committee trust that the Charitable public will kindly patronise the Fancy Fair which will be held on the same day in aid of the Building Fund and thus help the Society to satisfy this low of fet want of having a house for its poor.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF MUSALMANS.

TO BID FARE-WELL TO MR. PICKTHALL.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India to day, the 16th instant at 8-30 p.m., (B. T.) at Mustanshah Tank (New Nagpada) for bidding farewell to Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," in appreciation of his meretorious services rendered in connection with the Khilafat question, and the presentation of purse to him as a token of Islamic love from the Mussalmans of Bombay. All prominent Muslim and Hindu gentlemen of Bombay are expected to be present. It is hoped all those who admire Mr. Pickthall's Islamic zeal and energy will attend the meeting.

CHARKHAS FOR THE POOR.

WHERE TO GET GRATIS.

We are informed by Atiya Begum Sahiba that Mr. Jughobandas had offered 15 large *Charkhas* for the poor and those who wish to have them should apply to the Rashtrya Shuddh Swadeshi Bhandar, and that Chandra Kanta Kanji, a lad eight years old, who had collected Rs. 1,300 for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, has sent another cheque for Rs. 110 to Atiya Begum Sahiba for buying *Charkhas* for the poor.

BY ST. NIHAL SINGH

"DRY" AMERICA

AN OBJECT LESSON TO INDIA

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VI. Health under Prohibition.
VII. Decrease in Crime.
VIII. Saving to the Community.
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This book is written to indicate how the United States overcame the difficulties standing in the way of prohibition, and the results which are already visible, in the hope that it may prove useful to us in effectively dealing with our own problem. The present is the right moment for us to undertake such a task, because Indians, irrespective of their political differences, are determined to seize every opportunity to regain for India the primacy of position which she once occupied in the comity of nations.

Though conditions in India differ from those in America yet there is no reason why the American experience may not be repeated in our country. It is as true of India as of the United States that the State derives only a small amount of the money actually spent upon drink. The extinction of the liquor traffic may mean the extinction of the revenue derived from liquor, but it cannot mean that the money now paid for liquor will be destroyed. On the contrary, the banishment of liquor will mean that the money, instead of being wasted, will be available for productive purposes, and will help to improve the general condition of the people, who will not be able to spend it upon intoxicants. General improvement of living conditions must favourably react upon the State Exchequer.

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"The majority of Hindus are teetotalers by nature and to the true Moslem, religious instruction notes drink *haram*. Shall not, then, Hindus and Moslems join hands in forcing the Government to abolish the excise altogether?.....Now that the country as a whole is working towards this end, let us concentrate our efforts, and push forward the work through chosen bands of workers. Behold the light of heaven in the country to-day! Behold the spirit of God walking among the people."

Miss La Motte says: "A nation that can subjugate 300,000,000 helpless Indian people, and then turn them into drug addicts, for the sake of revenue, is a nation, which commits a cold-blooded atrocity unparalleled by any atrocity committed in the rage and heat of war."

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Prices As 4

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

The Immediate need,

To be in subjection to a band of foreign rulers, if Seeley's historical maxim is true, cannot but lead to national deterioration. This is why the need for independence is so immediate. This is why it cannot be postponed. The verdict of the most sober English Historians is this, that India, without a single hand being lifted to strike a single blow, can determine her own destiny. The sheer weight of numbers,—three hundred and twenty millions against a few thousands,—is so great, that if these numbers could once speak with one mind, their will must be carried out.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, September 16, 1921.

HOW LONG?

How long is martial law to reign in Malabar, and when is judicial inquiry to begin. These are two questions which are in the minds of every Indian to-day. Many people in this country seem to think that martial law is in itself an atrocity. While admitting that it is an evil, we must confess that it may be a necessary evil on occasions, and that in itself it is nothing atrocious. Martial Law is like other law which gives much latitude to the interpreter; everything depends upon the spirit in which it is interpreted. It is supposed to be the aegis of the innocent, and it is so in the hands of cool-headed and humane men, but when interpreted by hot-headed, ruthless men it has often been the cloak for wholesale massacre and rapine. We must say, however, that in the cases, in our own experience, where it has thus degenerated it has not been the fault of the military but of civilian sympathisers with the military; and we should therefore wish to see it strictly laid down by international law that after martial law has been proclaimed in any district; civilians or irregular auxiliary or volunteer forces or organisations including the local police should be debarred from martial action. War may be, and doubtless is, a cruel and a wicked thing; but it is not so wicked or so cruel, waged by soldiers, as is the vindictive frenzy of civilians maddened by the loss of property or relatives, or fear for their womenfolk. The real men of war, however ruthless they may seem to be, are really more humane than such auxiliaries. From private information which has come to us from Malabar we are inclined to think that the Government of India would do well not to postpone the moment of impartial inquiry into what has happened and is happening there. England cannot afford the least excess of severity at a time, when a furious propaganda against her is being carried on in almost every foreign country. And it requires but a very little looseness in the interpretation of the rules of martial law for atrocities to be actually committed. At least the area under martial law ought to be reduced in proportion as the reign of martial law, has been successful. A district in which order has been actully restored should be at once restored to ordinary legal conditions. We do not hear that this has yet been done in any district though we hear almost daily that the area of the disorders has been much reduced. Is it not high time that Lord Reading, who desires to mete out justice to the Indian people, went to Malabar and visited those late scenes of disorder which have been already pacified, that he may see for himself the traces of reprisals and judge the nature of struggle from such traces?

INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer and other "Liberals," who, in their eagerness to secure for Indian troops "experience" of the outside world, supported the proposal to utilise portions of the Indian Army for garrison duty overseas, did not deem it necessary to consult the wishes of those immediately concerned, namely, the rank and file of the troops themselves. One of the direct results of the *carte blanche* thus thoughtlessly given by these self-styled custodians of the interests of the masses, has been to encourage the British military authorities in their reckless adventures in the mandated territories and to saddle upon India additional military burdens. But for the ready acquiescence of Sir Sivaswami and his colleagues in the proposal to employ the troops abroad, the repatriation of the Indian battalions serving in Mesopotamia, Palestine and other fields would have been materially hastened, if not completed by now, and their hardships put an end to. But the authorities now see that no voice of protest will be raised in this country against the undue prolongation of the stay of Indian troops abroad and that India will tamely put up with whatever burdens may be imposed on her "in imperial interests." The troops themselves are unable to make their grievances heard, when they see their own countrymen enthusiastically backing up the military authorities in their arrangements to keep the troops engaged in garrison duty abroad.

We do not know if the discontent existing among Indian troops abroad is reaching the ears of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and his friends. Very probably not. But, if they care to make enquiries they will find that a good deal of discontent prevails among these troops. Their prolonged stay abroad is not at all liked by them and they are reported to be extremely anxious to be back in their own country. The discontent is not confined to Indian troops alone but pervades both the British and Indian sections of the Indian Army. Early this year Mr. Churchill assured Parliament that he would be able to reduce the strength of the British army of occupation in Mesopotamia from seventeen battalions (five British and twelve Indian), which then existed, to eight battalions by the end of the year. But four months later, Mr. Churchill changed his tune and gave twelve battalions as the estimate of the strength of the army that would be left at the end of the year in Mesopotamia. There is reason to apprehend that even this revised estimate will be exceeded, in spite of all the attempts of Mr. Churchill to reduce the military burdens in the mandated territories. The decision to add fifteen battalions to the permanent strength of the Indian army and to employ these battalions exclusively on garrison duties abroad, does not show that India's military burdens, at any rate, will be affected by Mr. Churchill's attempts at economy. On the other hand, these attempts are calculated to transfer the burdens from the shoulders of the British tax-payer to those of the Indian. The British public have given the Colonial Office clearly to understand that they will not tolerate any further the heavy burdens which the "mandates" are entailing. Hence, the Imperial Government are obliged to shift these burdens more and more on to the shoulders of voiceless India.

We are further given to understand that Mr. Churchill's economies are entailing hardships on the Indian overseas troops, which they never bargained for and which it is unfair to subject them to. We hear that for the last several months both the Indian and British troops are being employed in Mesopotamia in such valorous and congenial duties as brick-making, building of barracks, cleaning of drains, and even carting of rubbish, dung, etc., owing to want of proper labour, for which Mr. Churchill can pay no money! Some of the troops, both officers and men, are living permanently under canvas, in this year of grace 1921 and in such a country as Mesopotamia. The British officers of the Indian Army do not get any of the allowances which the British officers of the British army enjoy while in Mesopotamia. In the interests of Churchillian economy the field service *bhatta* and expatriation allowance of the Indian sepoys has been stopped since April last. There are no regular arrangements to bring back military patients to India, not a single hospital ship being engaged at present in the work. Eye-witnesses have pathetic tales to tell of the sufferings of the helpless patients huddled on the decks of passenger boats. Are these the things that our troops bargained for when they enlisted for service in the defence of the Empire? Indians are told that His Majesty's Government will bear all the expenses of maintaining Indian troops abroad, but is it just that invidious distinctions such as we have pointed out above should be made in the allowances of Indian and British troops and that the former of these should be subjected to grave hardships—because the British tax-payer is unwilling to finance adequately the military adventure in Mesopotamia? If Mr. Churchill wants any army of occupation for Mesopotamia, he should arange for the recruitment of a special army for that country on special terms of pay. But, if regular Indian troops are to be stationed in Mesopotamia for the benefit of the Colonial Office, they should receive a very liberal Colonial allowance while in that country and the service should be only for a short period. The present arrangements are most unsatisfactory and are occasioning the greatest discontent both among officers and men.

IS IT BRITISH JUSTICE?

Lord Reading's primary mission in this country, according to himself, is to reinstate "British Justice" on the pedestal from which that goddess has been rudely pulled down by certain "over-zealous" devotees of her rival, the goddess of Force. He has made at least one definite attempt in the direction, since his arrival in this country, by his utter repudiation of the suggestion that there can be any bargaining in connection with the administration of Justice. Lord Reading would do well to note that not all—not even the majority—of cases of the barter of Justice will come under his notice, unless he makes it a point to keep himself in close touch with the Press, more especially the Indian section of it, during his reign at Simla and Delhi. We do not know whether he has ever come across reports dealing with the progress of the Malegaon and Dharwar cases. We should, however like to draw Lord Reading's attention to two incidents in connection with those cases, if they have so far escaped his notice.

In the Malegaon case which is progressing before the Sessions Judge of Nasik, with the speed of a steam-roller four witnesses for the prosecution who retracted in dramatic fashion the statements they had made in the lower Court were not only bound down for perjury but also arrested subsequently on the same day by the police on a charge of dacoity under section 395, I. P. C. Two days later the names of those four witnesses were mentioned prominently for the first time by the second approver in connection with the fatal assault on the unfortunate Sub-Inspector Bhaskarrao! We have no wish to say anything as to the merits of the charge against those witnesses. But it passes understanding that the police, if they were aware of the charge against them, shou'd have waited quite four months to make up their minds, espcially having regard to the fact that prior to the recording of evidence on the graver charges of murder and arson, they had put up before Mr Braham, a large number of charge sheets under section 395. In some cases the accused have already been committed to the sessions at Nasik. In view of the inordinate delay in arresting the retracting witnesses and the incredible coincidence of the charge being made immediately after they had been declared hostile, would not the public be entitled to draw an adverse inference as to the conduct of the Police? We note that lately the Counsel for the defence did in fact suggest that the police wanted by this means to terrorise the defence witnesses. If we are right in presuming that the police were aware of the complicity of the retracting witnesses in connection with the charge of dacoity would it be wrong to enquire whether the deliberate postponement of the arrests of hostile prosecution witnesses is at all conducive to the administering of strict justice? Will not the impression created by such arrests be wholly demoralising in its effect on the other witnesses? If rightly or wrongly, the public infer from such procedure as the one adopted by the police that the police are not using their discretion in the interests of justice but solely in the interests of the success of the prosecution, they could hardly be blamed.

We note, as we write, that the bad—we might say, pernicious—example of Malegaon has been copied at Dharwar, where two witnesses who had deposed before the Congress Commission against the police, have been arrested under peculiar circumstances on two charges of house-trespass with intent to hurt a person and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night under sections 352 and 357, I. P. C. Though this latter instance is not on all fours with the Malegaon incident, both call for notice. It appears to us that the practice on the part of the police of postponing to make arrests till after the persons concerned, have deposed against the police, is bound to produce an utter sense of demoralization both on the witnesses to come whether for the prosecution or the defence, and on the accused; and is likely very much to interfere with the administering of that British Justice which Lord Reading came to put back on her pedestal.

Notes of the Day.

Government of India, Please Note!

The following extract from "The Outlook" of August 20, will interest our readers:—

There are whispers that Mr. Churchill, probably influenced by the views of the India Office, is preparing to remedy some of the "grievances" of the Kenya Indians against the whites. The Highlands of that Colony, I have heard it rumoured, are to be thrown open to Indian settlers, against the will of the ten thousand Kenya whites, who do not seem to have been able to make their protests sufficiently vocal to impress Whitehall. I have been taken to task for suggesting that these whites, in the words of a resolution passed by a group of them, will resist "by any means in their power" attempts to give the Indians rights which would, in effect, establish an Indian Government in Kenya. I should never have thrown out the remark without first-hand and trustworthy information upon which to base it. The Masai tribes in East Africa have a phrase, *habana misuri* (I do not vouch for the spelling) which may be translated into Tommy's war-time term of disapprobation *no bon*. If you say *habana misuri* to a Masai warrior about somebody you don't like, the Masai, if he likes you, quietly and without fuss puts his spear through the object of disesteem. To the Masai the Indian settlers are *habana misuri*, and white men from Kenya tell me that it is only the whites, who don't want the Indians in the interior, who can keep the Masai and Kikuyu from cutting their throats if they go there.

Another Greek Canard.

We had been waiting eagerly for further news of the great and wonderful plot against the "Allied" occupation in Constantinople the discovery of which a Reuter's telegram announced the other day. Could it be that Sir John Harrington, had "tumbled" to the truth, that it is almost impossible that any *Turk* could have thought of such a wild cat scheme with "Allied" troops occupying every point of vantage and the guns of the "Allied" fleet threatening the Turkish capital? Could it be that he had realised in time that the Allied intelligence department depends for its "intelligence" on Greek and Armenian interpreters and that such interpreters are often unreliable. Synchronising as it did with the news from Athens of a Bolshevik "plot" against the Allies, in which the local enemies of Greece were deeply involved, we could not regard this story of conspiracy as another diplomatic canard of the Athens Government. If taken seriously by the Allies, it would increase the bitter feeling of the nationalist Turks and make a peaceful settlement of the whole question more remote than ever. The so-called plot by members of the C. U. P., for which a large number of leading Turks were deported to Malta, and a great deal of brutality was enacted in Constantinople immediately after the Allied occupation, has never been forgotten or forgiven by the Kemalists; for it rested entirely on the evidence of Greek and Armenian hangers on of the Allied general staff and there was no opportunity given to the accused for defence, nor was any pretence made at impartial induiry. Alas; it seems that Sir John Harrington has not tumbled to it after all.

"Only Estimates."

In connection with the above, we have to tell a little story. A young Englishman in Egypt was suddenly, without any previous experience of the kind of thing, asked to receive the reports of the Khedive's Secret Service. The reports were of nothing but plots to blow up Kasr-ed-Dubbara and murder leading English officials always "including your Honour." At the end of the first week, he found he had received tidings of something like a hundred and fifty horrid plots against the Government always by men whom Englishmen regarded as political opponents. In consternation he sought counsel of his chief, who, hearing the whole story, simply laughed and said: "Don't worry! They are not plots, but only estimates for plots, supposing that you chanced to want one. I always tell them that I don't want plots, and you, I fancy, would do well to say the same." He did, with anger; with the result that the word "plot" was never again breathed in his ear by any agent.

An Enigma.

The Anglo-Indian Press and some of the "Moderate" journals too, which are hostile to the Charka movement, have been circulating the following paragraph in their columns, apparently deriving some satisfaction therefrom, the exact nature of which is difficult to make out:—

A very interesting experiment was recently completed by a well-known Calcutta landlord. He took a very intelligent student who was non-co-operating with his school, provided him with a **charka** and later on with a loom and instructed him to produce a pair of **dhoties**. This boy was given free board and lodging and pocket money of six rupees a month. The student is stated to have been earnest and conscientious over his task, but six months elapsed before he was able to present his employer with a pair of **dhoties**. These were then sent to a dealer for valuation and the reply was that they were worth two rupees eight annas each, and this was only because the demand to-day is far in excess of the supply. The worker in the meanwhile had had his board and lodging free and thirty-six rupees.

We were somewhat puzzled when this ubiquitous paragraph confronted us in the editorial columns of the "Servant of India," the organ of the Servants of India Society one of whose members, as he himself told us in this journal a few weeks back, is engaged in helping the depressed classes of Kathiawad to earn their livelihood by means of the Charka and the handloom. With the help of a loan of a lakh of rupees, which some philanthropic soul had placed at his disposal, he had succeeded in setting up 5,000 Charkas and making them pay and that he was organising the industry on co-operative lines. What is the object of our contemporary in parading the above paragraph in its leading columns? Is it to pour ridicule on the hand spinning and hand weaving industry in the thoughtless manner of the Anglo-Indian Press? What does the "interesting experiment" conducted by the Calcutta landlord prove? Nothing! Surely it is not meant to show that only a single pair of hand woven dhoties can be made by an individual in the space of six months? The operations of spinning and weaving need not necessarily be conducted one after the other in the manner of the boy. The principle of division of labour has not entered at all in to the experiment and, so it can prove nothing. It is by such silly arguments as these that the sceptics are trying to prove the failure of the Charka movement?

Co-operating with the Non-Co-operators.

The authorities in several places are co-operating with the non-co-operators at least in one thing—in paving the way to civil disobedience on the part of the latter. Pleaders in Barisal, to the number of about a hundred, are reported to have been served with a notice to show cause why their conduct, in not putting in an appearance in Court on "Hartal" days, should not be reported to the High Court. The notice is a call to the pleaders to put their professions of patriotism in practice and whether all or only a part of them stand the test successfully, the result of the ordeal is bound to be wholly good. Similarly, the mettle of the non-co-operators is being tested in many other places in the country and the fear of the prison is rapidly dropping off from their hearts. In Chandpur, for instance, Mr. S. K. Sinha, Sub-Divisional Officer, whose heartless conduct in connection with the tea garden labour strike came in for severe comment, has been seeking to instil ideas of respect for authority into the minds of the local non-co-operators by compelling them to enlist as special constables, the ostensible purpose thereof being given out to be the strike on the Assam Bengal Railway. Several of the local leaders have been fined twice for refusing to enlist or for so-called failure in their duties as constables. They will, no doubt, be fined again and again till they refuse to pay the fines any more and prefer to go to jail. Sir William Wheeler, when questioned in the Council, offered the usual specious excuse for the official persecution of these non-co-operators, but he failed to realise that it is pin-pricks like those described above that swell the ranks of the non-co-operators and bring nearer the day when they will be compelled to resort to civil disobedience in defence of their rights and their country's honour.

"Deterrent Sentences."

The magistracy in Champaran have strange ideas of what should constitute deterrent sentences. Justice Bucknill of the Patna High Court recently had before him an application for revision of the sentence of three months' hard labour imposed upon two villagers by the Deputy Magistrate of Motihari, for the alleged offence of "threatening" a European planter. It appears that this European, who is the manager of the Sugaon factory, had endeavoured to intervene between the two villagers and another, who had a dispute about the ownership of the fruit of a "bael" tree. The villagers had resented this. It is not clear in what way the dignity of the planter was wounded by the villagers, but they are stated to have "threatened" him. For this grave offence, the Motihari Magistrate awarded them three months' hard labour, offering the following extraordinary excuse for the savageness of the sentence:—"I must consider the times and the prevailing atmosphere of the country all round." The District Magistrate of Champaran, when appealed to against the conviction and sentence, upheld both, observing that the sentence was appropriate "in times which are somewhat exceptional." Justice Bucknill had no hesitation in repudiating the strange view of the lower courts that the penal provisions of the law must be unduly stretched for the sake of "effect" on the community at large even in cases of ordinary crime, when the times are somewhat "exceptional." As Justice Bucknill observes, experience has shown that "where the general average of punishments was of a cruel severity the effect was but to minimise in the public the social sense and recognition of crime as an evil and to produce a callous and brutalizing indifference." If the principle under which the magistrates have acted is extended in practice all over the country, then there would be an end to the administration of justice, pure and undefiled, whenever the parties happen to be racially divided. Justice Bucknill set aside the sentences and has fined the accused Rs. 30 each, and bound them over each in one surety of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for a period of one year, "as their offence is one," he says, "which, not least for their own sake, I am most anxious they should not repeat." We fear that even this reduced sentence is a concession to the claims of racial prestige.

TURKISH OFFICERS' PLOT.

REPORTED TO BE IN TOUCH WITH KEMALISTS.

ATTEMPT TO PLAY ON MOSLEM FEELINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Sept. 15.

Telegrams from General Harington show that the plot among the Turkish officers which was recently discovered is a wide-spread one. Hitherto nine leaders have been arrested but the persons detained have been found to be in touch with the Kemalsists. They have endeavoured to play on Moslem feelings of the Indian troops amongst whom large quantities of seditious pamphlets have been spread. They also aimed at assassinating the Sheikh-ul-Islam and other prominent Turkish officials as well as the Allied military leaders. The situation is undoubtedly serious but there is reason to believe that the movement has been stopped in time.

SUCCESS OF KEMALIST ARMS.

[INTERCESSION SERVICES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 15.

Constantinople.—Intercession services for the success of the Kemalist arms were held to-day. All Mosques were crowded, and the congregations included many women. Some services took the form of thanksgiving owing to the reports of a Nationalist Victory. The British Mediterranean Fleet, five battleships and ten destroyers have arrived here.

ESCAPE OF 13 TURKISH PRISONERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 15.

Malta.—Thirteen Turkish Political Prisoners on parole, who were waiting to be exchanged for British prisoners, in the hands of the Kemalists, have escaped and are believed to have boarded a schooner.

THE TURKISH WOMEN'S CRY FOR HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In response to the appeal of our Ottoman afflicted sitsers to their Indian sisters, a subscription list has been opened. A sum of Rs. 160 has been collected at the meeting at Khoja Mohalla and Rs. 100 has been donated by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. Sympathisers will please contribute their mite so that we may be in a position to send them a small sum of Rs. 5,000 soon. Will you help?—Yours, etc.

ATIYA BEGUM F. RAHAMIN.

Aiwane Kifaat Vidge Road, Sept. 14.

M. VENIZELOS' MARRIAGE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 15.

M. Venizelos was married in London to-day at the Registry Office to Miss Schilizzi, daughter of a wealthy Greek merchant. The honeymoon is to spent on the Continent, after which they will depart for a six months' visit to America where M. Venizelos will lecture on the League of Nations.

WEST LEWISHAM BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 15.

The West Lewisham bye-election has resulted as follows:—

Sir Philip Dawson, Conservative and Anti-Waste 9,427.

Lieut.-Commander Windham, Anti-Waste 8,580.

Raffety, Independent Liberal 6,211.

A RECALCITRANT AUSTRIAN BATTALION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 15.

Vienna.—An Austrian battalion stationed at Bruck, which was recently ordered to cross the Hungarian Frontier to-day, refused to do so. The Commandant called a Conference of officers and representatives of men, and, in the course of a heated discussion, a soldier knocked his Company Commander down. The Battalion was disbanded after the Commandant had handed in his resignation.

SINN FEIN ENVOYS TO PREMIER.

TO DISCUSS CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES.

PRIVATE SESSION OF DAIL EIREANN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 15.

The Sinn Fein envoys Messrs. McGrath and Boland did not present a letter to Mr. Lloyd George but were merely deputed to discuss certain difficulties. They returned to Dublin this morning.

The Dail Eireann held two and a half hours' private session to-day and unanimously approved the Sinn Fein Cabinet's reply to Mr. Lloyd George and "in view of a possible Conference with the representatives of the British Government" ratified the appointment of five plenipotentiaries namely, Messrs. Arthur Griffith, Chairman, Michael Collins, Barton, Gavan Duffy and Commandant Duggan. The last-named is the Deputy for Meath and Louth.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—In the ballot for the election of Judges of the International Court of Justice the following were elected:—Altamira (Spain), Alvarez (Chile), Anzilotti (Italy), Barboza (Brazil), Debustamante (Cuba), Viscount Finlay (Great Britain), Loder (Netherlands), Oda (Japan) and Weiss (France). Professor John Moore (United States) was elected on the second ballot. The third and fourth ballots for eleventh and last Judgeship produced negative results, but after adjournment Professor Huber (Switzerland) was elected on the fifth ballot. The result of voting in the Council was identical with that of the Assembly, except that the Council did not select Alvarez and Huber but appointed Baron Descamps (Belgium) and Nyholm (Denmark). Consequently the sitting of the Assembly has been suspended to enable the result of the balloting to be referred to the Council.

ELECTION COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Sept. 15.

Geneva.—The Council of the League has elected Professor Huber (Switzerland) and Nyholm (Denmasy) thus completeing the election of eleven Judges. The Tssembly then eclected four supplementary Judges namely, Alvares (Chile), Negulesco (Rumania). Wang (China) and Yosanovitch (Yugo-Slavia).

ELECTION DISPUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

Geneva.—A conflict of views arose between the Assembly of the League of Nations and the Council as to whether Alvarez or Baron Descamps had been elected, as the latter obtained absolute majority in three successive Ballots. The Council, and finally the Assembly, decided that a Joint Committee, consisting of three members from the Assembly and three from the Council, should mediate the matter.

In the course of the discussion, by the Committee of the League of Nations, of the salaries of the personel, Meyer criticised the fact that the League Officials were getting 50 per cent. more than similar officials in the British Civil service. He pointed out that British officials in India received only a 10 per cent. increase in the salary in respect of the foreign service allowance. At the close of the Assembly honour was paid to the memory of Dante whose tixth centenary is being celebrated to-day. All delegates rose from their seats and Motta, (Switzerland) Hanotaux, (France), Scialoja, (Italy), and Sir Rennell Rodd, late British Ambassador in Rome, paid eloquent tribute to the great poet. The solemn and imposing manifestation clearly went to the hearts of the Italian Delegates.

NATIONALS EMPLOYED IN THE LEAGUE.

TO BE FREE FROM INCOME-TAX

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Sept. 15.

The Committee decided to ask the Governments to exempt their nationals employed by the League from the payment of incometax and also decided that the delegates participating in the sittings of the Commissions of the League should receive an allowance of seventy gold francs daily.

Paris.—It is announced that if the International Commission of Relief for Russian Famine is dissolved, the French Red Cross will be obliged to abandon its relief plans through lack of funds.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

"UNPARALLELED CALAMITY."

DR. F. NANSEN'S CALL TO BRITISH PEOPLES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

The following call to British Peoples on behalf of the "Russian Crusade" was issued by Doctor Nansen from Geneva on September 10th.

"Millions in Russia are confronted with imminent Death. Famine and pestilence are taking a merciless toll. The calamity is almost without parallel and challenges the very heart of the world. Timeliness is the prime essential in dealing with it. The distribution of supplies in the actual famine areas, and in these areas alone, is safe-guarded securely, for adequate and binding guarantees have been offered by the Russian Government. These guarantees have been approved by the Joint Council of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of the Red Cross Societies and include admission into Russia of representatives of the Russian Famine Relief Fund in Great Britain to supervise and control the distribution of Relief material. There remains only the formidable problem of finance. Given some prompt and adequate solution of this problem, the bulk of these stricken people may yet be saved. In these circumstances, I appeal directly to the Peoples of the Imperial British Commonwealth, who have heretofore responded with the fine spirit of helpfulness in such emergencies, to subscribe generously to the National Fund organised by the Russian Famine Relief Committee. The resources within the British Empire are not lacking for meeting this emergency, but those who possess these resources in money and in food must give generously and give now."

(Signed) FRIDTJOF NANSEN,
Commissioner.

BRITISH RESPONSE.

The Russian Famine Relief Fund under the Presidency of Lord Mayor of London represents an attempt to ensure that the British response throughout the World to Russia's cry for help shall be securely administered. The national or other funds for this purpose throughout the Empire agreeing to fall into line with all British effort would enable the British help for Russia to be sent as one contribution for the safe administration solely by the British Representatives in the areas allotted by Dr. Nansen. The contributions from each Dominion or Colony would remain distinct and earmarked but the British effort would be a united one before the world. The national or other contributions from the Overseas may be addressed to Lord Mayor, Mansion House, London, if this action commends itself to those in charge of them.

APPREHENDED ARREST OF MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

HIS ADVICE TO CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Calcutta September 15.

Before leaving Howrah for Madras Mr. Mahomed Ali addressing the Khilafat volunteers hinted at his apprehended arrest and asked them to be unruffled at the news when received. He would feel much pained even in his confinement if he heard that they took to violence for his sake. They should rather set themselves to their task with greater determination for the early advent of Swaraj. He would be happy in the jail if they kept up the non-violent nature of the Non-cooperation movement even in the midst of the most provoking circumstances.

DISTRESS IN ERNAD AND WELLUVANAD.

RELIEF COMMITTEE AT WORK.

NOTICE ON CALICUT CONGRESS WORKERS.

ARREST OF PRESIDENT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALICUT, Sept. 15.

A Relief Committee, consisting of Rao Bahadur T. M. Appu Nedungadi as Treasurer, T. Sangunni B.A., B.L. as Secretary, and Messrs. Elaya Raja of Nilambur, Manjeri S. Rama Iyer, K. P. Rama Menon and C. Krishnan as members, has been organised for concerting immediate measures for relieving distress in Ernad and Walluvanad. The Committee have already despatched 150 bags of rice to Manjeri.

It is understood that the District Magistrate has served notices on the Congress workers of Calicut not to leave Municipal limits without permission. Veerankeya, a young Moplah, stands charged, before the Special First Class Magistrate of Calicut, with delivering a seditious speech near Kallayi, to the effect that British Government had ceased to exist and that Moplahs should cooperate ond keep up the prestige of Khilafat and Islam.

COLUMN AMBUSHED AND FIRED AT.

The District Magistrate has issued this afternoon the following press communique:—A column was fired on from a dense jungle two miles from Tuvoor. It returned fire but with what result could not be ascertained owing to thickness of the jungle.

MR. Y. HASSAN WRITES TO "MADRAS MAIL."

Mr. Yakub Hassan in a letter to "Madras Mail," on the subject of forcible

ALI BROTHERS.

TO BE PROSECUTED.

FOR SUPPORT OF KARACHI RESOLUTION.

DECISION OF GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A press note issued by Government of Bombay states:—

"With the full concurrence of the Government of India the Governor of Bombay-in-Council has decided to prosecute Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali of Rampur and others for offences, under Sections 120 B., 131, and 505 of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of their support of a resolution passed at the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Karachi, from the 8th to 10th July, 1921, inclusive which *inter alia* declared it unlawful at this time for a Musalman to remain in the British Army or induce others to join the Army, and declared it the duty of every Musalman to bring this home to the Musalmans in the Army. Government are confident that all loyal citizens will unite in condemning and combating attempts upon the allegiance of the Army on which, as recent events have shown, the peace and security of India in so large a measure depend, and in repudiating the unwarranted reflection on its honour and devotion to duty which such attempts necessarily imply.

SECTIONS 124 A. & 153 A.

With like concurrence, the Governor-in-Council has also authorised the prosecution of Mahomed Ali and Saukat Ali under Sections 124 A. and 153 A. Indian Penal Code respectively, in respect of speeches delivered by them about the same time in Sind as tending to create disaffection, contempt, and hatred and to incite to violence against the Government established by law."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI ARRESTED.

AT 2 A. M. AT CENTRAL KHILAFAT OFFICE.

On going to press we receive information that Maulana Shaukat Ali was arrested at 2 this morning. Khan Bahadur Pettigara, in company with several police officials, called on M. Shaukat Ali at the Khilafat office at Sultan Mansion, Doongri, and showed the warrant of arrest. The Maulana accepted the warrant calmly.

To-day's meeting for bidding farewell to Mr. Pickthall, which was to have been held at Mastan Shah Tank, has thus been cancelled.

Mr. Khatri, Hony. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee begs to appeal the public to be calm and dignified and not to make any scene, or hartal. This was also the wish of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

ARREST OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE PRESIDENT.

Under orders of the District Magistrate, Inspector Govinda Kidavu arrested to-day E. Moidu Maulvi, President, the Provincial Congress Committee, Calicut Branch, on a charge of sedition.

PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

MOTHER IND AS PICKET.

LAST INTERVIEW BETWEEN MAHATMAJI & LOKMANYA.

The Bombay public are familiar with the exhibitions given by that talented Indian artist—Mr. Phadke. These exhibitions, often closely depicting current events of national progress have won a place in the hearts of all lovers of Indian art. Mr. Phadke has again got on exhibit several of his works, which are attracting daily large number of spectators. For realistic representation some of the exhibits are unrivalled and speak to a degree of artistic taste and sense of harmony, which is highly commendable. The visitor to Mr Phadke's Salon is greeted by a fine clay and wax model of Ganpati, whose blessings every Hindu household invokes at the beginning of every undertaking. It is only fitting that Ganpati should overlook, in his serene way, the whole exhibition and confer his blessings on those who visit it. In these days of iconoclastic materialism people may not feel that inspired faith which puts its entire trust in Divinity.

Not less opportune but by far of greater significance especially to us in Bombay is the representation of a liquor shop with "*Hind Mata*" (Mother Ind.) standing at the door in a prayful attitude inside the shop. We behold the hardened Parsee liquor licensee seated amidst the paraphernalia of his trade. The liquor casks on one side and the counter on the other with the vendor at his appointed place is a familiar sight to many people in the city. We need not forget the fierce-looking dog, a familiar member of the bar. The vendor who at the moment is engaged in reading a vernacular newspaper is perturbed at the presence and humility of the fair picket and his eyes are constantly wandering from the newspaper to the picket and *vice versa*. Exactly opposite is the reproduction of a vivid scene from the Marathi play: "Only One Cup." People familiar with the Marathi stage will recall the famous character who addicted to boozing has become prematively old and worn out. Another thing which is of immense practical significance at the moment is the representation of "Hind Mata" engaged at the Charkha, with Mahatma Gandhi in the back ground. "Hind Mata" is seen clad in the plainest hand-made garments and spinning yarn on the Charkha, the symbol of India's attainment of Swaraj. We also realize what potentialities art can have for implanting vivid impressions on the memory of mankind and touching the sympathetic chord of humanity when we look at the Last Interview" between Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak. The scene represents a chamber at the Sridar Griha, where Lokmanya is lying on a couch hovering between life and death. The Mahatmaji is seen standing at the bed side with folded hands and grief-stricken. It is an unforgettable scene and in its representation so closely resembles reality that if we were not aware, we might well mistake it for reality. There are other exhibits as well, especially that of "Bhakta Vidur," which has been recently screened in Bombay and patronised by crowded audiences. The exhibition well repays a visit and Mr. Phadke may be commended for another of his great successes.

SEQUEL TO MOPLAH RIOTS

A CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General, Madras, applied for bail at the High Court, to-day, on behalf of Elaya Nayar of Mannarghat, who was arrested in Palghat on the 3rd instant, under the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, in connection with Moplah riots.

The facts of the case, it is alleged, are Elaya Nair arrived in Palghat on the 3rd instant and was about to visit the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, when the police Inspector, Palghat Circle, with two others asked him to proceed to the residence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The accused went to him when he was asked about the details of the Moplah outbreak at Mannarghat, and what he had done to quell the rising. He said he was not a Non-Co-operator but a Congressman. After further conversation, the Assistant Superintendent, it is alleged, remarked there was no use talking to the accused, and it was better to shove him in the fort, and ordered the Inspector to remove him to the sub-jail. He was not shown any warrant, nor was he told about the nature of the offence alleged to have been committed by him. His application for bail, on the following day, was rejected by the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar contended that Palghat was outside the martial law area, and if his client had committed an offence under martial law the action of the Magistrate in arresting his client and remanding him to custody was wrong and illegal, as he had no jurisdiction. He filed an affidavit and applied for a writ of *habeus corpus*.

At the request of the Public Prosecutor the application was adjourned to the 19th instant.

A Bangalore message of September 15th says:—His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to present khilats as a special recognition of valour to Sergt. Krishna Murti, of the Mysore Boys Brigade, who successfully rescued two boys from deep water and a girl from marauders' hands at great personal risks recently.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY POLICE ACT.

MAGISTRATE'S POWERS FOR DISPERSING MOBS.

AMENDING BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE COUNCIL.

To-day's Bombay Government "Gazette" contains the text of an important bill further to amend the City of Bombay Act, 1920, which is to be introduced in the Legislative Council:—

The object of the Bill is to confer upon a Magistrate the power to command an unlawful assembly in the City of Bombay to disperse.

Outside the Presidency town this power can be exercised under section 127 of the Code of Criminal Procdure 1898, by any magistrate or officer in charge of a police station. But the whole of Chapter IX of the Criminal Procedure Code in which section 127 appears, is repealed so far as it applies to the town of Bombay by the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902; and sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code were replaced by section 40 of that Act. The only person who may, under sub-section (1) or section 40 of that Act, command an unlawful assembly to disperse is an officer in charge of a section. This power is extended by the terms of section 55 of the Act to all police officers to whom an officer in charge of a section is subordinate.

The departures made by sections 40 to 44 of the Act from the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code are stated to have been 'considered necessary under the special conditions of Bombay.'' But the precise reasons cannot now be traced.

On a recent reference made to the High Court under section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case of Imperator versus Keshav Govind and others (1920-21), the High Court agreed with the view of the Chief Presidency Magistrate that a command in the manner prescribed by law in section 145 of the Indian Penal Code means in the Bombay City a command by an officer in charge of a section as referred to in sub-section (1) of section 40 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, and that a member of an unlawful assembly in Bombay City which has been commanded by a Magistrate to disperse cannot be convicted under that section.

This is likely to lead to inconvenient results. All military patrols in times of disturbance are ordinarily accompanied by Magistrates. But owing to the limited numbers of police officers of or above the rank of officers in charge of sections, and for other reasons it is not practicable for the patrols to be accompanied in all cases by such police officers. Thus the giving of a valid command to disperse will be impossible in many cases of unlawful assembly even when a Magistrate is present.

It is undesirable that the statutory power to command unlawful assemblies to disperse should be vested in police officers only. It is in the public interest that Magistrates, on whom responsibility devolves or may devolve at later and more dangerous stages for quelling disturbances by civil or military force should possess authority at the earliest stage at which it may be found expedient to exercise it. The responsibilities of the police in such circumstances are extremely onerous, and it is desirable in the interests of law and orders that they should have every assistance that the presence of Magistrates can confer.

It is true that, under section 40 (2) of the Act, if an unlawful assembly, without being commanded to disperse, conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse any Magistrate or officers in charge of a section may proceed to disperse it by force. But in many cases the power to disperse the assembly by force is of less value than the power to arrest members of the assembly. Experience shows that the arrest of prominent members of an unlawful assembly for refusing to obey an order to disperse often prevents more dangerous developments and loss of life. It is therefore important that refusal to obey the command of a Magistrate, as of an officer in charge of a section, should be made an offence under section 145 of the Indian Penal Code, i.e., an offecence for which any police officer may arrest without warrant.

The Bill amends the Act so as to bring it into line with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and to cure the above defect.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

U. S. SENDS POWERS LIST OF TOPICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

Washington.—Government has sent all powers, who have been invited to participate in the Disarmament Conference, a list of topics which have been suggested for discussion. The list is merely tentative and calculated to serve as a basis for agreement. Immediate replies are not expected, as the time will be required to study the list and to exchange opinion with regard to possible objections.

CABLE ITEMS.

It is officially announced that the Secretary for Mines has appointed Lord Chelmsford Chairman of the Miners' Welfare fund Committee, in succession to Lord Gorell who has recently accepted the office of Under-Secretary for Air, since Mr. Bridgeman considers it essential that the Chairman of this Committee should not be a member of the Government.

GET RID OF DRINK EVIL

THROUGH LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

MR. "PUSSYFOOT'S" ADVICE TO DELHI PEOPLE.

(Feom our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 14.

Last evening a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the open ground behind the Town Hall in Queen's Garden to accord a hearty welcome to Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson to the Imperial Capital of India. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who specially came to Delhi to meet Mr. Johnson took the chair and in an eloquent and impressive speech welcomed the distinguished guest of the evening on behalf of the citizens of the historic capital of India and the Temperance Associations of India and referred to Mr. Pussyfoot's great work in the cause of humanity at large. The Pandit then narrated the deplorable incident in England as a result of which this great American temperance worker lost his right eye. In a very sympathetic and far-reaching tone Pandit Malaviya related the evil effects of drink and opined that this evil was imported into this country by a vast majority of his European fellow subjects who thought it was their great liberty to drink and have spread this misunderstood liberty of Europe in India as well. The Pandit expressed his confidence that by co-operation with the Government people can erradicate this evil by bringing about total prohibition. The speaker appreciated the great services rendered in this cause by his esteemed and revered brother Mahatma Gandhi whose influence over the masses has done much good in the direction of Abstinance.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Dr. Shroff, Vice President of Central Social Service League, Delhi then read an address of welcome to Mr. Johnson on behalf of citizens of Delhi by a reception Committee, under auspices of the Central Social Service League, Delhi amidst proionged and continued applause, in course of which address the signatories expressed their appreciation of Mr. Johnson's desire not to meddle in any way with the present political situation League, Delhi amidst prolonged and continued applause, in course of which address the signatories expressed their appreciation of Mr. Johnson's desire not to meddle in any way with the present political situation in India. "But still we feel sure that you are even if unconsciously rendering us a great political service. The curse of srtong drink has its national as well as its individual and social bearings and we are strongly of the opinion that the time has come for definite Legislative reforms and even repression in the case of the liquor traffic in this country." The address was also translated into Urdu for the benefit of the Hindi speaking audience. At this stage a Urdu poet who had specially composed an Urdu poem for the occasion read his poem amidst great shouts of "Bande Mataram." The verse was full of praise and eulogy of the Panditjee's patriotic work for the country and temperance.

WHAT PROHIBITION MEANS TO AMERICA.

Mr. Johnson who then rose amidst enthusiastic shouts of welcome to reply the address made an eloquent and suitable speech; in the course of which he stated that he knew only one language in which he could not find words adequate to thank the citizens of Delhi for the honour they have done him and the confidence they reposed in him. He made it clear to his audience that he has come to this country not to interfere with their internal politics but to tell them what great success his countrymen have achieved by completely prohibiting the manufacture of alcoholic drinks and what great things the other countries of the world would achieve by taking a similar step. Mr. "Pussyfoot" expressed shyness to tell his audience how two thousand years before America was discovered and long before Europe was civilized demonstrated their civilization by total abstinance. Referring to the incident in England where he lost his eye the speaker consoled himself and said he was not sorry for it but on the contrary he considered himself very fortunate because he carries in his portfolio a third glass eye on which he congratulated himself because he has three eyes. Mr. Johnson then related to his audience his experience in the continent of America and with figures and facts explained to his audience what America has achieved as a result of total prohibition. He congratulated himself and his countrymen on their present financial position and said America owed enormous national debts to various nations prior to prohibition but to his great joy after the passing of the Prohibition Act his countrymen have not only paid up their debts but also saved enough to lend other nations. "At present," the speaker said, "there are many nations on earth who owe money to America." He, therefore, wanted to tell all other nations how they could by total prohibition attain similar and beneficial results. Mr. Johnson throughout spoke in English and in his usual witty language.

Concluding Mr. Johnson urged his audience to get rid of the drink evil which he considered was spreading in India day by day and told his hearers in plain language that they should inform their legislators in one unmistakeable voice to pass legislation to this end and if their legislators do not do so better replace them.

Pandit Malaviya speaking in Hindi endorsed Mr. Johnson's views and told his audience what great things they could achieve through their Legislative Councils and how co-operation would bring about these good results.

Dr. Shroff proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chair which was duly seconded by Rev. Hale and carried unanimously.

Mr. Johnson will address another meeting this evening at same place and Dr. Ansari is expected to preside.

SWAMI BHASKAR TIRATH.

REFUSES TO TAKE FOOD UNLESS TRIED OR RELEASED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Sept. 14.

Swami Bhaskar Tirath of Shardhapith, disciple of Swami Shankracharya, inspite of officials' best efforts and persuasion, direct as well as indirect, has not taken any food, since the 11th instant the day of his arrest. His case has been fixed for the 18th instant. The Swamiji asked the officials to commence his trial immediately, as he would not tolerate to see undertrial prisoners rotting in jail for nothing. He wanted either conviction or release immediatcly. The officials are waiting for papers or collecting evidence. The Swamiji enquires to know why he was arrested when there was no evidence in hand. The Swamiji has stopped taking water even since the afternoon of the 13th unless his trial commenced immediately.

Some Congress workers interviewed the Swamiji to-day and enquired if he would take food if Mahatma Gandhi or his Guru intervene. The Swamiji, though he has the highest respect for them, refuses to follow the advice of any of them if given to him, and has determined to sacrifice his life for the country's cause. He is happy, and cheerful the officials are surprised to see his moral courage. It is understood the matter has been referred to the local Government for forcible feeding. The Swamiji is determined not to allow anyone to touch him easily. The whole city is anxiously watching his condition. Great sensation prevails throughout.

Another mass meeting will be held this evening. Daily interviews allowed. The Swamiji only reads books.

REPRESSION IN DHRANGADA.

EXTERHMENT ORDER SERVED ON NATIONAL WORKER.

Wadhwam Camp. Sept. 14th

Messrs Manilal Kothari and Fulchanod Kasturchand went to Dhrangadra yesterday by mail to see the local situation and progress of Swadeshi. Hundreds of people gathered in principal streets on hearing of their arrival. There was great commotion in the authorities, camp. While Mr. Kothari was conversing with some local leaders, he was called by the District Magistrate to a neighbouring shop and politely asked to state the purpose of the visit and whether he was to hold a meeting. Mr. Kothari stated that the only object was to see the situation and that he did not intend holding any meeting, particularly because the State was in mourning on account of the heir apparent's sad death, but he would be able to finally decide the matter after seeing all the local leaders. Thereafter Mr. Kothari moved in bazars and saw leading men at their shops. He was told by many respectable gentlemen that the State authorities did not show any change in their attitude and that the situation was as bad as before.

After an hour the District Magistrate again saw Mr. Kothari and enquired whether any meeting was to be held and whether he was leaving Dhrangadra by the night train. Mr. Kothari said no meeting was to be held and his departure was uncertain. Thereupon the Magistrate communicated the Huzur's verbal orders requiring the party to leave Dhrangera atonce. When asked for written orders the District Magistrate said that he could not do so without seeing the Dewan Saheb. After half an hour the magistrate, accompanied by a police fouzdar, motored down to the place where the party had come for food and there ordered them to leave Dhrangada within fifteen minutes and said that if orders were not obeyed, every preparation was made to compel obedience.

Having no alternative the party left the town passing through the bazars, followed by police officers. Hundreds of people gathered in the green Chowk and the bazars, showing great enthusisam and courage inspite of the unusual police demonstation. On the way to the station the party saw a large number of foot and mounted police preventing people from going to the station. The authorities cancelled the usual train service for the night train passenger.

Repression continues unabated but the people are firm and determined.

PALGHAT QUIET.

CAPTURE OF 20 DACOITS.

(Associated Press.)

PALGHAT, Sept. 13.

Palghat is comparatively quiet. Still many families have have already left and are leaving owing to panic created. Hindu residents fleeing from Mannarghat say that heavy firing was heard near. Alanallar. The Sub-Inspector attached to Nankara Station captured twenty dacoits from Ayyarmalai and charged them before the Joint Magistrate under ordinary law as Martial Law is not enforced in this taluk. The accused are said to have committed crimes in and a round the frontiers of Palghat and Walluvanad taluks.

The Viceroy received on the 13th instant a deputation on the subject of Bengal finances.—(A. P.)

* * * *

There was a meeting of the Executive Council on the afternoon of September 14th.—(A. P.)

* * * *

It is understood that at the Legislative Assembly meeting on the 15th of September Sir William Vincent will introduce a Bill for the repeal of the Press Act and the Newspaper Incitements to Violence Act and to make other amendments. (A. P.)

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES.

TAJIA MADE OF KHADI.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Sept. 14.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the provincial Congress Committee at its last sitting, a huge bonfire of foreign clothes was arranged for the *katal-ki-rat*. People from all over the district had come to witness the uharrum and there was a very large attendance. The ground in front of the Congress Committee's office was tastefully decorated with posters and flags and the foreign clothes numbering about 5,000, which were collected for destruction, were hung up in the middle a quadrangle of wire ropes specially erected for the occasion. These foreign clothes were collected by a band of workers, the most prominent among whom is our most popular Master Baldeo who alone was responsible for collecting a greater portion of the lot. At 3-15 p.m. Pandit Gopalrao Shrikhande president of the Congress Committee, arrived at the ground and asked Master Baldeo to ddress the audience on the boycott of foreign cloth. After Master Baldeo had finished his short speech in his characteristic style, the President set fire to the huge pile of foreign clothes, and as the flames leapt up, the enthusiasm of the people was immense.

The Muharrum presented this year altogether a changed aspect, the most noticeable change being the singing of national *marsias* by different batches of singers, attired in *Khadi* of variegated colours. The Rangrez section of the Mahommedan community are to be congratulated on their having made a novel departure of making their *Tajia* of pure *Khadi* ornamented with drawings in different colours, instead of using the foreign coloured papers. In the centre of this *Tajia* and supporting the whole superstructure was female figure with a spinning wheel. This *Tajia* was very popular and much admired by the people.

Swadeshism has been making a quiet but teady progress in the District. Reports of the burning of foreign cloth on the *Katal-kirat* are being received from several villages the district.

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE TO MIDNAPORE.

DEPARTURE FOR MADRAS ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

MIDNAPORE, Sept. 14.

Mr Gandhi and party reached here yesterday and were taken in procession through the town. Three addresses were presented one by the people, one by the municipality and the third by the local bar. Addresses were read by Mr. S. K. Agasti, I.C.S., retired Magistrate and Collector, at a mass meeting. Replying Mr. Gandhi advised them to adopt the Swadeshi cult by following which Swaraj could not be delayed beyond the end of the current year. Mr. Gandhi addressed two more meetings of ladies and traders, collected money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and left for Madras at night.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The number of volunteers engaged in picketing work at Barabazar to-day greatly increased. They preached the boycott of foreign cloth in front of shops. None of the coolies turned up to carry foreign cloth making almost a deadlock in the wholesale business Several retail dealers have begun selling both foreign and Swadeshi clothes.

NOTICE ON BARISAL PLEADERS.

FOR FAILURE TO ATTEND COURT ON HARTAL DAYS.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, Sept. 14.

About one hundred pleaders of Barisal have been served with notice for forming a combination not to attend the court on hartal days and causing dislocation of business and asking them to show cause why their conduct should not be reported to the High Court.

SEQUEL TO SNATCHING AWAY FISH

KHILAFAT AND CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS PROSECUTED.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, Sept. 14.

On a complaint made by a fisherman, thirteen Khilafat and Congress Volunteers were prosecuted for snatching away fish on the hartal day. Ten of the accused, including a pleader, were convicted, one was fined Rs. 200 and the remainder Rs. 100 each. The accused refused to pay fine and were sent to jail for one month.

MERWARA KISAN CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent)

BEWAR, Sept 14.

The first Merwara Kisan Conference was held here on 10th and 11th instant Swami Narasinghideojee, presided. More than 8 thousand people attended Swami Kumaranandjee laid great stress on the appalling condition of the Kisans. Great thusiasm prevailed throughout. Several resolutions passed, including one on Non-Co-operation. Liquor shops suffered a loss of 10 thousands in three days.

The Government of India have recently addressed the Secretary of State on the proposals of the Government of Bengal regarding the question of additional staff for the Calcutta school of Tropical Medicine.—(A. P.)

COUNCIL OF STATE.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Council of State met again to-day at a Viceregal Lodge, to transact non-official business, the attendance was fair and visitors' gallery was half full, among them being Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra.

At question time, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Mr. Bhurgri, said that the report of the Military Requirements Committee was under considera tion of Government and they were not prepared to publish evidence tendered before the Committee as it was given on a distinct understanding that it would not be made public. Replying to a question of Mr. Raza Ali, regarding the war reparation, Mr. Moncrief Smith stated that India had received less than Australia and Canada, as she was less out of pocket Replying to a question on the appointment of Indians in the railway superior service, Mr. Shafi said the shortage was due to the paucity of competitive men and detailed actions taken to make up the deficiency. Mr. Khaparde had two questions regarding the responsibility of two colleagues in the withdrawal of the Munition Board Case, but he withdraw them.

Mr. Shafi replying to Syed Raza Ali's question about the munitions Board Cases said that the total expenditure up to the 22nd August last on all the cases amounted to Rs. 3,26,394-11-6 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,77,349-10-0 was spent on account of legal fees. A considerable part of this expenditure was incurred in extradition proceedings in England in the case of Waite, Stoddart, Billinghurst, Blackburn and Michael and the proportion of expenditure incurred on the case against Karnani and Banerjee to the whole was relatively small.

At the question time in the Council of State, Hon. Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan also asked (a) Aro the Government aware of the dissemination among the Moplahs and other uneducated classes of rumours that the holy places of Islam are being occupied and defiled by British troops? (b) If so, what steps do they propose to take to counteract the dissemination of such falsehoods? Hon. Mr. Denys Bray replying said (a) Yes, the Government are aware that the lying slander that the holy places of Islam are being occupied and defiled by British troops is still abroad and the Moplah rising is an illustration of the tragic consequences of this and similar malevolent fabrications among an uneducated people. Its wicked falsity was demonstrated in Lord Chelmsford's message to the Muslim people of India, published in the Gazette Extraordinary of May 15th 1920. Nothing has since occurred to call for any diminution of that solemn assurance. The relevant passage is long but the gravity of the issue demands its reiteration in full. It runs as follows:—In the countries of Arabia, Irak and Palestine are situated the holy places of Islam with which all Muslims are profoundly concerned. When the war began the Allies gave solemn pledge that the holy places would remain inviolate. This pledge has been observed in the spirit and in the letter during the actual occupation by His Majesty's forces of the territories in which some of the holy places are situated and steps have been taken to ensure their strict sanctity. The city of Jerusalem was not attacked as has been stated but surrendered without violence, offered or attempted, after it had been isolated in the course of operation against enemies armed in the field.. The fullest masures were straightway taken to preserve the sanctity of the holy places within it, and the city which is in itself as sacred to Christians as to Muslims was entered by the victorious British General on foot. The Muslims shrines continue as before in the hands of their own Muslims custodians in Mesopotamia. The holy places of Kerbala and Najaf were never attacked and no acts of war were committed there by our troops. The scrupulous forbearance of His Majesty's soldiers was gratefully acknowledged by the inhabitants themselves. The unopposed occupation of Baghadad, as of Jerusalem, involved no attack on the holy places but was an inevitable incident in the field operations of the war. The shrines in these threq sacred places of Mesopotamia are now in the custody of a distinguished Muslim whose charge of them is an ample assurance that their sanctity will continue to be fully respected. The British forces have conducted no operations whatever in the Hedjad and any reports that Mecca or Medina have been entered by the British troops are utterly without foundation. These places are entirely under Arab control. (b) The Hon. Member's question and this answer will be sent at once to each Local Government for widespread publication in their desire for publicity. Government are assured that they can rely on the invaluable cooperation of the press.

After question time Lala Sukhbir Sinha moved that Provincial Governments be asked to take necessary steps for introducing religious and moral education in all aided and Government schools and colleges. The resolution after some debate was eventually withdrawn.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy then moved that the council be authorised (if necessary) by statute, to receive from public petitions on all matters relating to public wrongs, grievances or disability or to any act or acts of public servants, or to public policy to investigate that complaint and make report to the council and that a committee be constituted on public petitions with powers to examine witness and record evidence.

After Sir Maneckji had spoken, Mr. Craik replied on behalf of Government Sir B. C. Mitter, Syed Raza Ali then followed.

Sir Maneckji summing up the debate said his object was to break the ice and open the debate with a view to securing to the people of this country greater liberty. He accepted readily the undertaking given by Mr. Braik and requested for the appointment of constitutional lawyers and retired High Court Judges among the members of the Committee. The resolution was with permission withdrawn.

Mr. Sethna formally moved his resolution on the Rhodes Scholarship, and the Council adjourned till the 17th.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

REMOVIL OF RACIAL DISTINCTION

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning, the President taking his seat at 10-30 a.m. The house was not full, several members having not yet returned after the Muharram holidays. Today is allotted for the official business, but Mr. Samarth's resolution regarding the removal of racial distinction between Indians and Europeans, in the eyes of Criminal Law is expected to raise a very lively discussion, as several amendments will be pressed mainly to extend the scope of Mr. Sarth's original motion. The Government amendment will advocate a reference of the whole matter to the committee.

At the question time, replying to Mr. G. C. Nag who asked as to what action Government had taken to give effect to the Assembly's resolution urging the raising to one-fourth of the listed posts in the Indian Civil Service. Sir William Vincent said the Government of India have drawn attention of local Governments to the resolution referred to, and have pressed them to consider whether the number of listed posts could not be raised at once to the maximum limit permissible under the present rules, viz., one-sixth of the superior posts in each province. They have also suggested for consideration of local Government that as new superior posts are created, and the executive side, the number of listed posts should be increased until this number becomes equivalent to 25 per cent. of the total number of superior posts. The Hon. Member will, however, understand that the rate of progress towards the attainment of these limits must necessarily vary with the conditions of the Indian Civil Service cade in each province.

TRANSFER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy, regarding the transfer of political prisoners to India, the Home Member said on the 23rd November 1920 we asked local Governments concerned if they would be willing to take back their political prisoners, provided accommodation was available. According to our information there were then 46 in the Settlement of whom 2 belonged to Bombay, 13 to Bengal, 2 to the North-West Frontier Province, five to Burma and 24 to the Punjab. Of these the Bombay prisoners left Port Blair on the 2nd May and May and Bengal prisoners on the 28th July. The transfer of Punjab prisoners is being arranged by Chief Commissioner and local Government who are in direct communication with him. We understand that so far 19 of them have been transferred to Madras. Orders have been issued for the return of two men from the North-West Frontier Province. Burma political prisoners are self-supporters and one at least has married locally. They will be sent back, if they wish to go.

Replying to Mr. Gawala, the Commerce Member said that report had been received only from the Central Provinces of the intention of a member of the local council to introduce legislation for the prevention of intoxicating drinks. The Governor-General was still considering as to whether sanction should be given to Mr. Gupte to introduce his Prohibition Bill in the Bombay Council. The Government of India could make no statement at present about their policy with reference to prohibition legislation in the local legislative councils.

Sir William Vincent intimated, on behalf of Government, that on the 19th instant Government proposed to introduce a bill to consolidate the law relating to income-tax and super-tax. The Couriers Act Amendment Bill and the Bill to provide for the levy of customs duty on lac will be taken into consideration and the reports of Joint Committees on the Bills to amend the Idian Factories Act and Electricity Act will be presented.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Coming to the legislative business, the Home Member presented the reports of two Selecte Committees appointed in the last Delhi session on the bill to amend Indian Penal Code 1860 ad the Bill to facilitate the enforcement, in British India, of the maintenance orders made in other parts of Dominions and Protectorates and *vice versa*. The Bills to amend Negotiable Instruments Act, Post Office Act, Indian Marine Act and Indian Works of Defence Act, which were introduced on the 5th instant, were all passed without discussion.

After some minor business Sir William Vincent asked for leave to introduce his bill to repeal the Indian Press Act and the Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act 1908.. He was given leave to introduce it.

Mr. Samarth then moved his resolution about the removal of racial distinction between European British subjects and Indians in the eyes of Indian criminal laws on the matter of the mode of trial the sentence to be passed and the right of appeal. Mr. Samarth referred to several old enactments bearing on the subject, and pointed out the necessity of the acceptance of his resolution, in detail.

U. P. DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

The Government of U. P. have issued a notification regarding the method of subscribing to the 6 per cent. Limited Option 25-years-free-bonds, United Provinces Development Loan. Though the notification is not yet published Government have issued a resolution mentioning the facilities offered by the Imperial Bank of India to approved constituents who wish to invest in the loan. The Bank is prepared to give an advance of 88 per cent. of the amount applied for, the borrower paying the remaining five per cent. at the time the application is made. The Government-in-Council places on record his appreciation of their public spirited offer and convey his thanks to the managing directors.

Opinions of the Day.

Truth is Burked?

The "I. D. News".—Angora has not fallen after all. It is now stated that the report of the fall is baseless and that the Greek attack to the east of the Sakaria has had a set-back. One thing is certain. Severe fighting has been going on and the issue is still undecided. It is suggested that a Greek withdrawal is imminent. This is exactly what we had guessed on Friday. News from Angora is being sent out most perfunctorily. Either the service is bad or truth is being burked.

Why Do Moderates Hesitate?

The "A. B. Patrica".—Just now the main purpose of the Non-Co-operative movement is the boycott of foreign cloths. There is not a Moderate who is not in full sympathy with this object. Why do not, then, the Moderates co-operate and make a common cause with the non-co-operationists to make the movement a success? It is necessary for us to remind them that by so doing they will serve not the non-co-operators alone but themselves as well. As a matter of fact by lending their support to this movement they may bring about the industrial Swaraj in India which means the first step towards the ultimate political salvation of the country.

Reform the Criminal.

The "New Empire".—It appears to us that what is needed above everything else now is increased and enlightened public interest in the reform of criminals. It has long been known that our jails, instead of helping the reclamation of criminals, have become conducive to the development of crimes. This condition should no longer be allowed to prevail. People should realise that under the enlightened conditions of modern society punishment of crime should not carry with it the spirit of revenge but that the main object of punishment is to reform the criminal along with prevention of crime.

Treatment of Political Prisoners.

The "Tribune".—Every reader of history knows that some of the greatest of men have since the beginning of historic time been adjudged offenders against the established order of things by its champions and representatives. It is, indeed, easy to recall scores of cases in which men, whose memory is to day cherished and worshipped by a grateful posterity, were held in their own time to be so deeply guilty of sedition or some other political offence as either to be cruelly put to death or to be imprisoned or to be compelled to live and die as exiles in a foreign country. Should this undeniable fact be without its lesson for a civilised Government? And what is that lesson if not this, that sedition is an offence easily distinguishable from other offences, that it involves no moral turpitude, that not only should it be taken serious notice of by the State only when it is absolutely necessary to do so, but when man is actually convicted of sedition, he should be treated with all possible consideration? As a matter of fact, all that should be done in such cases is to restrain the individual concerned from continuing the activities to which exception is taken.

KHULNA RELIEF FUND.

THROUGH GHATKOPOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

	Rs.
Shri Kuber (by Mr. Dayalal Makanji Zaveri, Ghatkoper)	... 500
Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desi, Ghatkoper,	 101
Messrs. Nagindas and Maneklal, Ghatkoper,	 51
Mr. Parbhudas Valabhdas Patel, Ghatkoper,	... ... Rs. 15
Messrs. D. Odhaji & Co., Ghatkoper	 51
Mr. Lakhmichand Padamshi & Co., Ghatkoper	 25
Mr. Vadilal Gopalji, Ghatkoper	... 10
Adi Maneck Vakil, (by F. A. Vakil)	 100
Messrs. Gopalji Chapsi & Co.	... 101
Guzrati Merchants Association	... 300
Sir Lallubhai A. Shah	 50
Mr. Pherozeshah M. Dalal	... 50
Mr. J. H. Bhabha	 25
Mr. Gatulal D. Barfivala, (Surat)	25
Mr. Suleman R. Sayani	... 10
Mr. K. R. Bamanji, (C. S. Retd.)	25
Mr. C. D. Adenwalla	... 3
Total	...1,478

ABOLITION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC

GOVERNMENTS TO FURNISH REPORT TO SECRETARIAT GENERAL

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Sept. 15.

After hearing the report of the Portuguese representative on the abolition of the Opium Traffic, the Committee No. 5 of the League adopted the motion proposed by Mr. Gilbert Murray, one of South Africa's representatives, inviting various Governments to furnish the Secretariat-General with an annual report on the subject including information for the suppression of illict trafficing in opium and other drugs.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Mellin's Food.—For the use of Infants from Birth.
MELLIN'S LACTO
Prepared from Mellin's Food and cow's milk. For use where Mellin's Food is unobtainable.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
For children after weaning and invalids.

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add water only.

Horlick's malted milk
in 3 sizes.
Of all Stores & Bazaars.
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INFANTS INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELLERS

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S. Dass & Co. Ltd. - Calcutta
The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency - Lucknow
The Elphinstone Co. - Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works - Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. - Bombay
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co. - Agra
Pearey Lall & Sons Ltd. - Delhi
The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co. - Meerut
Central India Machine Co. - Jubbulpore
Roshanlal Nounitral - - - Quetta
North India Motor & Cycle Agency. - Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co. - Meerut
Meona Lall & Sons - - - Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan - - - Benares
Importers: Sen & Pandit - - Calcutta

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HAPPY LIFE
FREE
APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
30/2, HARRISON Rd. CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, 14th September, 1921.

Cost.	To-days Price
Sept.	—
Oct.	13 23
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	12 90
Feb.	—
Mar.	12 65
April	—
May	12 55
June	—
July	12 29
Aug.	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Jan.	21 80

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 14th Sept. 1921.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	19 90
	Jan.	19 85
	Mar.	19 75

Liverpool, 14th Sept. 1921.

Cotton Daly, Mid, O.G.O.C.	Oct.	13 49
	Jan.	13 19
	Mar.	12 87
Liverpool	May.	12 61

London, 14th Sept, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1.5 Quiet
Bar Gold	£5 10 4 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	39 5/8 Steady,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 13th Sept, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York (Oct.	19 90
Futures at New York Jan.	19.80
Mar.	19.5
Spot Cotton at New York	20.30
,, Cotton at New Orleans	19 5
Tenders of spot Cotton—	
Futures at New Orleans — Oct	19.55
January	19.87
Rio Rio Coffee (No 7 quality	7 3/4
Demand Bills	3,71,50
Silver Commercial Bars U S minted	99 1/4
Do Foreign	65 3/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, 14th September, 1921.

Bar Gold	86 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	39 5/8
,, 2 months bills	39 1/4

Quiet Tone of Silver—India buying Supplies are scarce Steady.

Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, Short Market loans	3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	6 1/2

Effective Oct July 1921.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 14th Sept 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 2 m/st	5 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	155

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
Sept.-Oct. Nominal .. — ... £22/10

Press asked high-nothing doing Value.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
Sept.-Dec. Buyers 38/6
Raw Months Jan.-Apl. Buyers .. — 39/6

New York 14th Sept. 1921.

Demand Bills	369 12

London, 14th Sept. 1921.

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	82 37
In Germany	408 50
In Italy	closed.
Silver spot	39 5/8 steady

China Bought—India Sold Transfere.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 22
Christiana	28 76
Amsterdam	11 83
Switzerland	21 55
Mid American	13 86
Sakellerides	22 50

The Bombay Mnils of 27th ultimo were delivered in London on 14th Sept.

COLOUR-MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

Quotations:—
Congo-Red. Rs. 2/8/0 to 3/12/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine. 5 B. Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Madrasi Fast Red. Rs. 10/ per lb.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 13-14 per lb.
Crysophenine. H. Rs. 5/ per lb.
Direct Black. Rs. 4/6 per lb.
Direct Brown. Rs. 4/5 per lb.
Direct Violet. CH. Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Scarlet. 3 R. Rs. 4/12 per lb.
Methyl Blue. Pagdi Rs. 10/ per lb.
Methyl Violet Crystals. Rs. 10/11 per lb.
Auramine. Rs. 8/ per lb.
Rhodamine. Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Metanil Yellow. P. Rs. 8/ per lb.
Bismark Brown. Rs. 3/4 per lb.

MILL STORES MARKETS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The market is steady. No fluctuations are recorded in the vaues. The holidays have brought a temporary fall in the value of commodities. The quotations are as follows.—
Healds Rs. 3-4-0; Reeds Rs. 0-4-6.
Roller Cloth Rs. 11; Sizing Flanel Rs. 6-7-0.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 75; Picking Bands Rs. 2-9-0.
Robbins Slub Rs. 45; Ring Rabbeth Rs. 13.
Conical Prin Slub Rs. 9.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The fall in the values of the Chemicals has been general. No prospects of any rise are evident at present. German Chemicals have been Quoted at still lower rates. United Alkali Bleaching Kept in demand. Sodium Sulphide had rather poor sale. Caustic Soda was Quiet. Forina-Dutch was scarce and kept in good demand.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla September 15.

Information is as yet very incomplete. A rather feeble depression has formed off the Ganjam Coast and may move slowly in northwesterly direction.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur East, Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Konkam and Mysore and local in Orissa East, United Provinces, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces West Central Provinces, and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and half Victoria point three Tavoy one, moulmein one and half, Lucknow one, Mukteswar, Simla, Murree, Jagdalpur, Marmugao one and half.

Forecast:—Increase in Orissa.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 15-9-1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept. 15th. 1919.	1920.
	In. Ct.	In Ct	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba(Observatory)	0 51	77 58	60 03	38 78
Fort (St. Geo. Hpl.)	0 00	00 00	66 89	43 80
Engineers (Gen. Hospital)	0 00	00 00	62 84	42 55
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 00	00 00	71 20	42 93
Kamp & Co.(C. Hill)				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of obesrvations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th September 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi and day temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rain has been local, Jhansi and Allahabad reporting 0.36 in. and 0.30 in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind North Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Mount Abu. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Mount Abu; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.12 in. Ahmedabad 0.16 in. and Indore 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bhuj, Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para day temperature is lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Jubbulpore reports 0.37, in. Amraoti 0.20 in. Nagpur 0.11 in. and Raipur 0.58 in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain. Bombay has had 0.51 in. Ratnagiri 1.70 in. Mormugao 1.67 in. and Karwar 1.20 in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been local rain in the South Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad. Sholapur reports 0.23 in. Belgaum 0.15 in. and Hyderabad 0.55 in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Ahmednagar and Sholapur humidity is in defect.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has become more active since yesterday and a depression from the Bay of Bengal appears to be approaching the East of the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Konkan and locally in North Malabar, the South Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on theNorth Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Gujarat, Kathiawar and South-East Madras. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.20 in. at Karwar, 1.07 in. at Mormugao, 1.70 at Ratnagiri and 1.90 in. at Bellary.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be nearly general in the Konkan and the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Central India West the United Provinces and North Madras with a few falls in Gujarat and Kathiawar. An increase is probable in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th September 1921.

The depression is forming off the Ganjam coast and the monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the East United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan, South Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the North Madras coast and local in Assam, the West United Provinces, Central India West, the East Central Provinces, Malabar, North Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, the North and the East Punjab, Kashmir and the West Central Provinces.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Moulmein one and a half inches; Mergui six; Mytkyina, Dibrugarh one and a half; Cuttack, Chaibasa two; Patna, Gaya one, Gorakhpur one and a half; Mussooree two; Simla one and a half Sutna, Gopalpur three.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1921

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	in.	29,788
Temperature of Air	deg	807
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 4
Dew Point		74 8
Relative humidity of Air		0 825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)		6:4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		84 5
Minimum do do		75 8
General direction of Wind		W, W. N. W, W,
From Midnight to Midnight Movement of Wind do.	miles	248
Fall of Rain	inches	0 62
Total fall during month	"	4 33
do. year	"	77 16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	15th Sept.	0 34

The Everest Expeditions are preparing for the final high climb on the north-east flank of the mountain as soon as the present monsoon conditions abate.—(A. P.)

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

"For 8 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors' and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed, and I now have no pain." In a further recent letter Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, Sept. 15.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. G. M. Isani, Deputy Collector in Sind, is extended by six weeks.

Mr. H. P. Paranjpye is appointed District Horticultural Officer in the Bombay Agricultural Service.

Mr. L. B. Kulkarni, M.Ag., will act as Assistant Professor of Botany, vice Mr. G. B. Patwardhan.

Mr. Ganda Singh Cheema is appointed Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay.

On return from leave, Mr. R. B. Maclachlan, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Pravara Canals District. He will also act as Executive Engineer, Special Engineer, Pravara Canala District. duties until further orders.

Pending Mr. Maclachlan's arrival, Mr. N. N. Farrell, A.C.G.I., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Parvara Canals District, and also as Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation District, in addition, vice Mr. W. N. Cartland, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Tanumal Shawakram Mirchandani, B.Sc. (Edin.), Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for six months combined with furlough.

Mr. Vilayak Madhav Kotashane, L.C.E., and Mr. Damodar Vishnu Likte, L.C.E., are appointd Assistant Surveyors in the office of the Consultating Architect to Government on Rs. 410 and Rs. 250 per mensem respectively.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR HINDU LADIES.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association will hold an Elocution Competition and a Competition in Essay Writing for Hindu ladies in the 1st week of October to encourage public speaking amongst women and to develop their faculty of expression. Definite time and place will be announced latcd on. The subjects, etc., fixed for the Competition in Marathi are as follows:—

The Competition. shrd shrd shrd hrd hr hr h

1. Speech making:—Subject I will be announced 36 hours before the Competition. Prizes 3—Rs. 25, 15, 10; Subject II will be announced 15 days before the Competition. (Prizes 5—Rs. 10, 6, 5, 4, 3.).

2. Essay Writing:—The subjects and conditions of writing will be announced a week before the appointed time. (Prizes 3—Rs. 25, 15, 10.).

Similar prizes and subjects have been fixed for the Competition in Gujarathi.

Speakers on the 1st subject will be allowed 7 minutes' time, and 3 hours will be allowed 15 minutes' time, those on the 2nd subject, for the essay writing.

Ladies and girls wishing to take part in the Competition should send in their applications not later than the 30th September stating their age, full name, caste, occupation, address and subject, to the Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, Servants of India Scciety's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Speakers on the 2nd subject must also send a certificate of age signed by their guardian and the Head Mistress of their school.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the Season Report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending September 13:—

There was good rain in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Konkan. Elsewhere it was slight and partial. More rain is needed in the Deccan and Karnatak. Sowing of kharif crops is nearing completion and transplantation is in progress. Standing crops were slightly damaged by excessive moisture in parts of Navabshah, Thar Parkar and Gujarat, were suffering for want of sufficient rain in parts of western talukas of Deccan, Dharwar and Kanara and were damaged by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Crops were thriving elsewhere. Water for irrigation in the Sind canals was sufficient. Irrigated crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. Water supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

FORFEITURE OF SECURITY OF "FATEH"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 14.

The security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by "Fateh," an Urdu daily, has been declared forfeited by the Local Government for writing an article headed "Englishmen who live by drinking the blood of Indians."

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	21st Sept.	m 1 26	27 6
		1 23a	26 10

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m	ft. in.
Wed.	21st Sept.	m 7 20	18 0
		7 32a	16 3

A New Star

will shortly appear on the Bombay horizon and will shed its pleasing light to the delight of all. Do not a sight so pleasing to your eyes and delight to your soul.

THE
ALEXANDRA
CINEMA
BELASIS ROAD.
A few minutes from the Parsi Status

Look out for
The Opening Night

THE
NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
WALLACE STREET.
SIR D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,18,68,425

FIRE INSURANCE.—At Tariff Rates for all classes. Schedules prepared. Advice given. Facilities for dealing with total insurances of clients.

CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, i.e., Loss, Profits etc., as a result of fire.

MARINE INSURANCE. The aim is to provide insurance for Merchants on conditions similar to those obtainable London, the world's largest Marine Insurance Market.

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.—Complete cover in every way, and prompt settlements of claims.

BAGGAGE INSURANCE at reasonable rates whilst travelling by land or sea.

ALL RISKS INSURANCE covering Jewellery and other valuables in any situation

OTHER CLASSES OF INSURANCE also transacted.

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INSURE
Against Fire, Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with
THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
18-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROBB.

When Well, Keep Well.

Don't contract the medicine-taking habit. If you are ill you probably need medicine. But when you are well again, prudent habits, physical exercise, plain diet and regular health giving sleep should suffice to keep you well.

Be satisfied that you are free from symptoms of kidney weakness. If you have doubt Doan's Backache Kidney Pills may help you. This kidney medicine does not create a medicine-taking habit.

Examine yourself. Do you wake up in the mornings with a dull, throbbing pain in the back? Are your eyelids puffed up and your hands and ankles swollen? Is the urine cloudy, gravelly or scalding? Is the flow too great or too little? Are your limbs shaky and rheumatic, especially when the weather is damp? Do you get attacks of rheumatism, lumbago or sciatica?

If you must say "Yes." to any of these questions there is definite need to take a special kidney medicine, and you cannot do better than to start at once with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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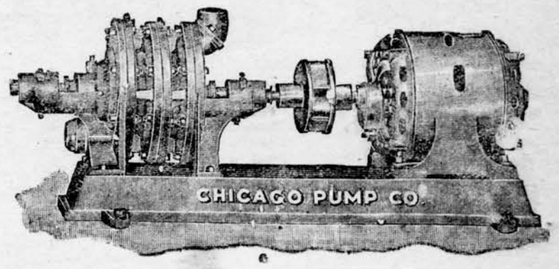

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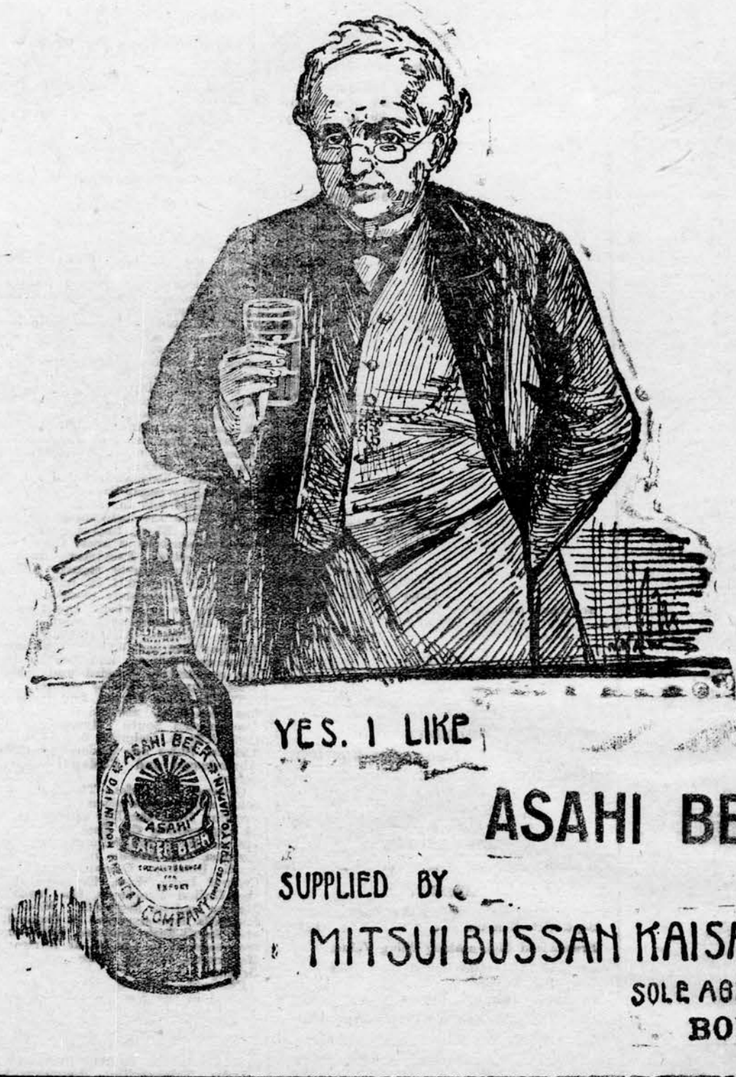

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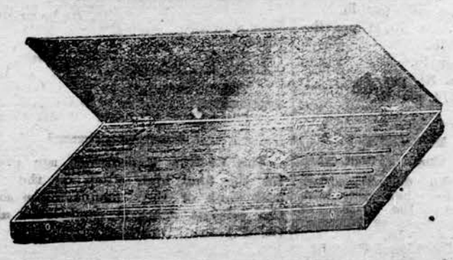

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